The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NINE NUMBERS. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. | NO. 9.

THE FINAL OUTRAGE.

An Atrocious Administration Conspiracy.

ALL OUR STATE AGENTS ARRESTED.

Attempt to Suppress the Votes of Democratic Soldiers.

LINCOLN'S HIRELINGS AT WORK.

We print below the dispatches received Thursday in reference to the outrage upon the New-York State Soldiers' Agencies in Baltimore and Washington, together with the dispatch to the *Tribune* foreshadowing the proceeding. The whole thing bears on its face the evidence that it is a part of Mr Lincoln's "way" of managing the political campaign to re-elect himself. The charges are trumped up; the confessions are those of "stool pigeons" in the interest of the administration; and the immediate cause is the certainty that the electoral vote of New York is to be cast for General George B. McClellan, and that Horatio Seymour is to be re-elected to its chief magistracy. Governor Seymour will doubtless see that the honor of the Empire State is fully vindicated, in which course he will have the support of all its truly patriotic citizens.

Arrest of the New-York State Agent in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The New-York state agent in this city was arrested to-day and his office closed.

Colonel Samuel North and two others are those of the New-York agency arrested in Washington to-day. They were confined in the Old Capitol, and charged with being implicated with the Baltimore agents in sending fraudulent votes.

Arrest of New-York State Agents at Baltimore.

ALBANY, October 27.

The following dispatch, addressed to the executive department here, was received this afternoon:

BALTIMORE, October 27.

Moses J. Ferry, state agent at Baltimore; Edward Donalson, Jr., of Albany; Peter Kirby, of Lewis county, and Dr. Jones, of New-York city, voting agents, have been arrested by the provost-marshal, who has also closed the New-York state agency.

[Signed.] STEPHEN MAXON, Surgeon in charge.

Governor Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been forwarded to him.

Examination of the Arrested Parties.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.

It is alleged that extensive frauds have been discovered in this city and Washington, on the part of some of the commissioners of New-York state to receive and forward the votes of soldiers. Two state agents, M. J. Ferry, of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., and Edward Donohue, of Albany, have been arrested, and were brought for trial this morning before the military commission, of which Major-General Abner Doubleday is president, and Colonel John A. Foster, of the One Hundred and seventy-fifth New-York, judge advocate. The following charge and specifications were read:

Charges and specifications preferred against Edward Donohue, Jr., and M. J. Ferry.

Charge: Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the service by falsely personating and representing officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, and in such assumed capacity, falsely and fraudulently signing and forging names as and for the names of officers and soldiers in such service.

Specification.—In this, That said Edward Donohue, Jr., and M. J. Ferry, being ostensibly authorized as the agents for the State of New York for the purpose of receiving the votes of the soldiers of the United States for electors of the State of New York at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, 1864, did falsely and fraudulently personate officers and soldiers who have been or now are, or who purport to be, in the military service of the United States, and did falsely and fraudulently sign and forge, and also cause to be signed and forged to the blanks issued under and pursuant to chapter 253, of the laws of the State of New York, passed April 21, 1864, entitled "an act to enable the qualified electors of the state absent therefrom and in the military service of the United States in the army and navy thereof, to vote;" names purporting to be the names of officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, and qualified electors of the State of New-York and absent therefrom—said blanks being issued under said law, and intended to be used for the purpose of transmitting the votes of the soldiers—signing the same to his proper attorney, to be used at the general election to be held in said state on the 8th day of November, 1864; all this being done by said Donohue and Ferry, with the intent and for the purpose of having such blanks so signed, used as and for the act and deed of the officers and soldiers, or pretended officers and soldiers, whose names purported to be signed thereto, and in fraud of their rights as electors, all this at the cities of Baltimore and Washington, during the month of October, 1864.

On the conclusion of the reading of the above Ferry plead guilty to a portion of the charges, and said he signed the names of some.

In answer to Judge-Advocate Foster, who stated that his pleading to the charge should be either general or special, he said he desired to have counsel. He was informed that he could send for any person he should choose as his counsel, and immediately sent for a lawyer of this city. Donohue plead a general denial of the whole affair, and wanted to be represented by counsel from Albany or New York. He said he thought the matter belonged to a civil tribunal, instead of a military. He requested to know if Reverdy Johnson was to be had, as he was confident he would defend him. General Doubleday and Judge-Advocate General Foster said they had no objection to postpone the case, as the prisoners had no counsel, in order to allow them to obtain it, and accordingly adjourned till Friday at 10 o'clock.

Donohue then telegraphed to Peter Cagger and Sandford E. Church, notifying them of their arrest, and desiring them to obtain counsel for them immediately.

It is stated that eleven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic national and state nominees, have been forwarded from here by express. Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Commission, with letters, &c., involving parties in New-York.

A STOOL-PIGEON'S CONFESSION.

After the adjournment of the court, Mr. Ferry made the following full confession:

I do not recollect the time when first the papers were forged, but it was in the presence of O. K. Wood, of Clinton county, New York; it was done in my office, No. 60 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am, and have been, for the past two years, the agent for the State of New-York, appointed by Governor Seymour to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the central committee of his county to look after its local ticket; he talked about the way in which votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out small papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them, I cannot tell what names were signed; the papers are now in the bundle on the table; did not sign names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me which I destroyed; that package contained over two hundred; Donohue signed them all; the idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the western part of the State of New-York; I do not know from what county; he is not in the service; he is a state agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers; it was almost two weeks ago; I do not think there was any body present but Donohue and myself when Maxon first proposed to forge the papers; there was a man named S. M. Bundy in my office; he is now in New-York; also a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came there; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part were brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Cagger, except what were found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with General Farrell, the commissary of subsistence, except the package which you have; the packages contained a lot of blank envelopes and power of attorney with a letter from General Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of the residents of Columbia county; I did not let anyone know I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parties of the state to be mailed; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them on to Washington; I am not certain that he did, or did not, say anything about there being twenty men over there who could attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry good box full; I do not recollect hearing them talk disparagingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently; I sent a package of forged papers to General Farrell with the following letter:

BALTIMORE, October 29.

If you are energetic, you will be able to get the written votes all arranged for the 8th of November; I should have done more to them, but I have not time; they are all on the square the same as the blanks got them. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donohue said send this on to you, and I have done it.

Yours truly,

DEMOCRAT.

P. S. They are all soldiers; company and regiment all O. K. The rest I have nothing to say, if you have no use for them send them back.

M. J. FERRY.

More Revelations—Card from Mr. Maxon—The Stool-Pigeon Ferry Convicted by His Own Letters—The Whole Affair a Republican Conspiracy.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

ALBANY, October 28.

In reference to the Baltimore conspiracy and seizure of New-York soldiers' votes, Dr. Maxon publishes the following card:

ALBANY, October 28.

The newspapers contain an alleged statement of one M. J. Ferry, of Baltimore, in reference to certain attempted forgeries of soldiers' votes, in which statement my name is mentioned. I know nothing of the matter except what I see in the public prints. I had not been in Baltimore for some two weeks before Ferry's arrest; and there is not one word of truth in his statement so far as I am concerned.

STEPHEN MAXON.

Ferry, whose revelations have been purchased, wrote to the Executive Department on October 14:

"You may depend on one thing: there will be duplicates of nine-tenths of all the soldiers' votes that the Democrats get. I have seen enough to satisfy me that the opposition set down and sit up and sign for soldiers and officers, and do it all complete without seeing a man. It will be one of the raggedest elections ever held on this continent.

Truly yours,

"M. J. FERRY."

He wrote to J. F. Seymour, October 19:

"I have been doing just what you wished me to do. I have not yet refused a soldier just such ballots as he wanted when I had them or could get them. I have written votes when I had none. The manner in which I have conducted it has, I am satisfied, done the governor more good than to have only given out Democratic votes.

M. J. FERRY."

The soldiers were voting the Democratic ticket three to one when this seizure was made. There was not a false ballot taken. Ferris's testimony was purchased. It was Lincoln's last card, and will fail. The arrests were made on Sunday in Baltimore, but kept concealed.

To-day the Washington office is reopened.

Card from General Farrell—Explicit Denial of the Stool-Pigeon's Statements—The Story an Unmitigated Falsehood.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 28.

So far as the confession of M. J. Ferry, contained in the New-York papers of this morning, refers to me, in any respect, connecting me with alleged frauds and forgeries in regard to soldiers' votes, *it is an unmitigated falsehood.*

I have never received any of the papers, or the letter mentioned by Ferry, nor have I any knowledge or information about them; *nor have I ever had any communication with Ferry, or heard of him until his pretended confession appeared in the public prints of this morning.*

JAMES A. FARRELL,

Commissary-General of Ordnance, N. Y. State.

Governor Seymour's Course—The Instant Release of the State Agents to be Demanded.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

ALBANY, Oct. 28.

Governor Seymour will demand the instant release of the state agents and the return of the soldiers' ballots. The parties who have seized the ballots will be indicted.

The Washington Agency Reopened—The Insult to General Ward.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The office of the New-York State agent was released to-day by the military authorities, and is again open for business. Colonel North and Major Cohn are still in prison.

THE INSULT TO GENERAL WARD.

Although General Ward was refused permission to visit the Army of the Potomac because of his former connection with it, it turns out that an ex-Colonel James B. Swain, who was dismissed from the service and put under arrest a short time ago, is one of the Republican electioneering commissioners in that army. He was colonel of the regiment known as Scott's Nine Hundred.

The Mock Trial at Baltimore—Mr Donohue Before the Court—He Denies its Jurisdiction—Windy Speech of One Holt.

BALTIMORE, October 28.

The military commission to investigate the alleged frauds in taking the vote of the soldiers from New-York was resumed to-day.

Mr. Donohue was brought into court about 1 o'clock. He had no counsel, but proceeded in his own behalf to object to the jurisdiction of the court.

The prisoner pleaded guilty of his having signed certain blanks with the name of O. S. Arthur, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and no others, and as it did not appear that he was an officer of the State of New-York or of the United States, he contended that no crime had been committed.

The judge advocate said the prisoner first wishes to object to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the offense charged is one that should be tried not by a military but by a civil court. In the second place, pleading to the merits, he pleads guilty of having signed certain blanks, mentioned in the act referred to, the name of O. G. Arthur, Captain and A. A. G., but that he is not guilty of having signed any other officer's or private's name. He claims that this signing, not having specified the regiment of the officer, and it not appearing that there was any officer of that name in the volunteer service of the State of New-York, did not constitute a crime; that such votes were on their face illegal and could not be received. It is but fair to state that the accused has forged the names of soldiers and of other officers, specifying regiments. It will therefore be necessary for the government to go into proof on that point. The president of the court would decide first the question of jurisdiction.

SPEECH OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Judge-Advocate—In my opinion the court has jurisdiction of the case for the reason that the crime [illegible] of soldiers now in the volunteer service of the United States, and signing their names to election blanks, for the purpose of defrauding soldiers of their votes. The offense is not one against the State of New-York. To constitute a crime against that state, the offense must be committed within the state. This crime was committed within the State of Maryland. If the State of New-York were to attempt to punish it, it would not be known in what court to try the prisoner. The crime was not committed in that state; consequently the State of New-York could have no jurisdiction. On the other hand, it is not a crime against the State of Maryland. It is neither the common law crime of forgery, which requires that it should be for the sake of gain of money; nor is it a statutory crime in Maryland. It is not a crime against the civil laws of the United States. It is not a common law forgery in the United States. Hence, if a military court have no power to try the case, it cannot be tried at all. The act of the State of New-York entitled "an act to enable qualified electors of this state absent therefrom and in the military service of the United States in the army or navy, to vote," is only intended to be a law in time of actual war, when *quasi* military law is the law of the land. This crime goes directly to the efficacy of the service. The deprivation of a soldier of his right to vote, the knowledge that he was defrauded of it, would have a demoralizing effect. If his false vote be received at the polls, his true vote when presented afterwards will be rejected. The very foundation of the government which guards the rights of the citizens as electors is by that act attacked, and the only mode in which the offense can be punished is by the military authority. The offense is, to a great extent, a violation of general order No. 265, which commands officers to take measures to secure freedom and fairness of election, and to see that it shall be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline. What greater attack on good order and military discipline than this. The court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case.

Amasa J. Parker, Wm. F. Allen, and Wm. Kelly Appointed by Governor Seymour to go to Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., October 29.

Governor Seymour has appointed a commission, consisting of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Wm. F. Allen, and Hon. Wm. Kelly, forthwith to proceed to Washington to inquire into the causes of the arrest of Colonel North and other citizens of the State of New-York, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial, and to vindicate the laws of the state, and at the same time to see that any attempt on the part of any one to prevent the soldiers from voting, or to defraud them of their votes, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, be exposed and punished.

J. T. MILLER,

Inspector General of the State of New-York.

The Feeling in the City.

We took the trouble Thursday to send reporters to various portions of the city to ascertain the feeling, if possible, in regard to the gigantic conspiracy of the administration to suppress the votes of Democratic soldiers by the arrest of our state agents—which plot was unmistakably foreshadowed in the *Tribune* of yesterday morning. The concurrent testimony of our reporters is, that throughout the entire metropolis there is but one sentiment as to the matter, that of thorough, unwavering determination that the Democratic soldiers shall have a fair vote; that the Democratic citizens will not submit for one instant to this last crowning act of despotism. The bitter indignation which is universally felt cannot be described, it is beyond words. The people believe that argument is exhausted, and that unless Lincoln recedes, there is but one course left for them.

We give a brief record of a few of the discussions which were overheard by our reporters. They will serve as an indication of the metropolitan sentiment.

On the corner of Avenue A and East Twelfth street, a knot of people was collected last night, a little after six o'clock. From unmistakable indications in the shape of tin pails, begrimed faces, and horny hands, it was evident the crowd was composed of workmen. On stepping up, our reporter discovered that they had learned of the threatened suppression of our soldiers' votes, and immediately transcribed the conversation of the two evident spokesmen of the party: "You don't really think, Mac, that they'll do it?" "I know they will. They'll try it at any rate; but we'll sweep the —— scoundrels off the earth!" "That's so, that's so," said a dozen voices in chorus. After some further remarks of the same determined character the crowd broke away.

An exciting discussion took place in Wall street, near the office of the *Journal of Commerce* yesterday. Some prominent Republicans were attempting to smooth over Lincoln's flagrant attempt to carry the election by fraud, declaring that the statement in the *Tribune* must be wholly untrue. But the Democrats in the crowd—and there were several—seemed impressed with the belief that there was more in the matter than even the paper in question had dared to disclose. The discussion ran very high, and at one time looked a little serious; but finally the assemblage divided without any disturbance.

In the St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenue hotels, the dialogues between individuals, and general discussions, were frequent throughout the afternoon and evening, and were often very bitter.

On eleven cars of the Third Avenue line yesterday afternoon, our reporter noted very earnest and exciting discussions on the all-important subject. But one opinion was expressed as to the merits and demerits of the matter, and no attempt was made to palliate the outrage. In most cases the Republicans engaged in these controversies confined their efforts to throwing doubt upon the statements of the *Tribune*.

The crowds assembled all day in front of the bulletin boards of THE WORLD would occasionally fall into argument upon the subject, two speakers becoming the nucleus for an eagerly interested throng. Very few attempts were made to soften the offense; but generally disbelief was expressed by those favorable to the interests of Lincoln.

In brief, there was and is but one opinion in this matter. Mr Lincoln must not attempt to perpetrate this terrible outrage upon the rights of the people; he must recede from the position he has taken. If he does not, he alone will be responsible for whatever may follow.

THE SOLDIERS AROUSED.

Indignation Meeting of the McClellan Legion—The Outrage on General J. H. Hobart Ward Denounced—Arraignment of Mr Lincoln.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the McClellan Legion was held, last evening, to denounce the outrage on General J. H. Hobart Ward, the commissioner for the State of New-York to collect the soldiers' votes. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who introduced Mr. Aug. F. Carein, who made a telling speech against the administration. After the conclusion of Mr. Carein's remarks, Major Turner, Captain Newell, and others, addressed the meeting on the outrage perpetrated by the administration. The secretary, Lieutenant Israels, here moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, There can be no crime more gross and perilous to American institutions than the interference with the right of suffrage by rulers, whose official fate is to be decided by the votes of the people; and,

Whereas, The McClellan Legion, impressed with the feeling that their brothers in the army are desirous that their old commander shall guide the destinies of the nation as successfully as he did those of the field, was organized to unite with them in supporting Major-General George B. McClellan for the presidency;

And whereas, Its worthy and popular president, General J. H. Hobart Ward—a companion in arms of the hero who gives a cordial title to this organization—was duly commissioned by the governor of this state, Hon. Horatio Seymour, to collect the voice of the army, and was refused a passport to the field; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President, Abraham Lincoln, as well as his subordinates, for whose official acts he is responsible, in preventing General J. H. Hobart Ward, a duly authorized commissioner, from collecting votes in the army, has violated the arrangement of the administration which conferred the right of such appointment on the governor of the state.

Resolved, That his action calls for our unmitigated condemnation, and can only be regarded as an indication that unfair and illegitimate influence may be used in canvassing the army by the agents of the administration.

Resolved, That copies of these preambles and resolutions, duly authenticated, and signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, be transmitted to President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, Governor Seymour, and our candidate for President, George B. McClellan.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The Outrage Foreshadowed.

[Dispatch to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, October 26.

The military commission, Major-General Doubleday, president, was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade-traders to day, and proceed to Baltimore forthwith to investigate and try a recently discovered case of most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New-York State soldiers' votes. The commission will leave by the first train to-morrow morning. The charges are in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto. One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New-York. The developments in this case promise to be of the most startling character.

THE ATROCIOUS INDIANA FRAUDS.

Address of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the State of Indiana.

The Democratic State Central Committee deem it proper once more to address you prior to the approaching presidential election, not for the purpose of discussing the principles that underlie our institutions, or developing the policy that should govern in the administration of our public affairs (these you understand and appreciate); nor for the purpose of exposing the corruptions of the present federal administration, and its departure from the paths in which our fathers trod, when guided by the lights of the Constitution and the laws (these also are known and deeply felt by you), but rather for the purpose of arousing you to a full appreciation of the dangers that surround us as a people, and by the most earnest words we can command to urge upon you the duty of making one more effort—an effort worthy a great people—to save our institutions that support public right and shelter individual liberty.

The advantage gained by the administration party in our recent state election, was achieved by such means as will not allow the good men of that party to rejoice, and ought not to cause us discouragement. That the most stupendous frauds were practiced is not denied by any candid men even of that party. That such frauds were systematically perpetrated is apparent to us. It is the first time in the history of our state, when fraud in an election has been systematically practiced on so extensive a scale. Instances have occurred, and have been judicially exposed, as in Morgan, Rush and Fountain counties, where frauds against the Democracy were open and shameless—but were confined to those localities. Now, they have been made to extend to almost every point where railroad facilities enabled the guilty parties to transfer voters from point to point. So palpable is the cheat, that a person not familiar with our railroad localities can take a map of our state, and by the aid of the returns of the late elections, by townships, trace the routes of these roads by the increase of the Republican vote over former years. This increase is the largest nearest this city, and diminishes as we recede from it; except in a few instances on the border of the state, where it is apparent the illegal help came temporarily from other states. Too, as the volume of fraud increases as we approach this point, it is evidence that the headquarters of the managers and perpetrators were in this city; aside from the notorious fact that illegal voting was practiced here to an unheard of extent. The result was the increase of the Republican majorities, as in the counties of Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Henry and Wayne, or the decrease of the Democratic majorities, as in Vigo, Clay, Vanderburg, Floyd and Dearborn. Many small precincts upon railroads show an enormous increase that cannot be accounted for by any additions to the inhabitants either the day before or the day after the election. The same facts without doubt exist, but are not so readily perceived, in more populous places. It is manifest that the Republican majority in this township, for instance, *is greater than the legal voters of both parties added together.* There are some points at which the frauds were so unblushing that even our opponents are ashamed of them, and are attempting to offer lame and impotent explanations, as in the instances of this city, and Hamilton, Vigo, Wayne, and Ripley counties. In other counties the evidence is so palpable that the sanctity of the ballot-box itself was invaded, that no explanation is attempted, but public attention is sought to be diverted by the old rogue's cry of thief! thief!! This is so as to Delaware, Henry, Johnson, &c.

But, not content with general charges, let us look to acts. These are readily arrived at, without swearing witnesses in a case where the swindle is on so large a scale as this. By the statute every citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years has a poll tax assessed to him. Of course, if all vote, the vote will be greater than the polls assessed—but that proportion should not vary much one year with another—nor in different counties in the same year. In [illegible] the full strength of each party by the statement, there were, as will appear, twenty-nine votes cast for [illegible] hundred polls assessed; that is, votes cast 268,694, polls assessed 208,098. In 1862 there were one hundred and sixteen votes cast for Secretary of State for each one hundred polls assessed; that is, 246,168 votes, and 200,842 polls assessed. The returns of polls assessed for 1864 are not yet made from many of the counties to the proper office, we will therefore compare the assessment of 1863 with the vote of the present year. Some of the counties have returned for 1864, to wit, Franklin, Shelby, Lake, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and Lawrence, in each of which a falling off in the number of polls, since last year, is shown; 667 in all of said counties. The official returns of the recent election, for all the counties are not in; Perry, Jackson, Lawrence, Johnson, Vermillion, St. Joseph and Whitley not having been received.

The counties officially in give .. .... .263,258
Those not in will give about 2,000 233,258

The polls assessed in 1863 were 206,709

This would give about one hundred and thirty-five votes cast for governor for each one hundred polls assessed. It will be observed that the polls returned in 1863 were less than 1862. This is to be accounted for by the large number of men taken off to the army. So far as the returns have been made this decrease of polls still continues this year—but, notwithstanding that decrease, *the column of ballots cast is increased near forty thousand over that of two years ago,* thus overcoming our majority of 9,500 at that time, and giving Governor Morton about 20,000 majority. It is manifest that a great part of this apportionment is a fiction—a fraud; for surely the waste of life in this war, and the absence from the state of our citizens engaged in it, is nearly as great as the increase of voting population. Then, what party has received the benefit of this false and fictitious addition to our population. This is susceptible of the clearest proof by the tables we give below. In the first table, the first column of figures is the polls assessed, in the counties named, in 1863 (except Tippecanoe and Franklin which are for the year 1864). The second column is the votes cast in this election; the third column is the number of votes cast for each one hundred polls assessed in each of the counties mentioned:

	Polls.	Votes.	Proportion
Wayne	4,115	6,498	15[illegible]
Vanderburg	3,441	4,993	145
Vigo	3,024	5,093	167
Clay	1,846	2,807	15[illegible]
Floyd	2,318	3,680	157
Hendricks	2,627	3,619	1[illegible]
Hamilton	2,514	4,030	163
Dearborne	2,836	4,805	15[illegible]
Henry	3,015	4,131	16[illegible]
Jennings	2,089	2,993	149
Jefferson	3,036	4,755	161
Marion	6,011	12,745	219
Ripley	2,873	3,645	13[illegible]
Tippecanoe	4,290	6,061	141
Franklin	2,884	3,741	160

It will be remembered that the votes cast in 1860 were as 129 to each 100 polls assessed; and in 1862 as 116 to each 100 polls assessed. It is, then, apparent that in the above-named counties a great excess of votes were cast as compared with the polls assessed. In the following table it is shown to whose benefit that excess redounded. The first column shows the excess over what ought to have been cast, in the counties named, counting 116 votes for each 100 polls. The second column shows the increase to Morton over the vote two years ago. The third and fourth the increase and decrease to McDonald:

Wayne	1,627	1,859	....	220
Vanderburg	1,015	1,053	335	....
Vigo	1,555	330	63	....
Clay	663	910	149	....
Floyd	1,044	841	460	....
Hendricks	684	665	....	187
Hamilton	1,117	1,695	....	47
Dearborn	1,173	911	....	383
Henry	615	953	....	423
Jennings	617	646	....	193
Jefferson	1,163	415	1	....
Ripley	755	643	....	138
Marion	5,738	4,710	....	642
Franklin	960	569	....	86
Total	18,572	14,917	1,012	2,193

This shows an excess of 18,572, and that Mr. Morton received 14,917 thereof, and McDonald 1,012. In other words, it shows that wherever there was a large and accountable vote, as compared with the assessment, that Mr Morton got it. *Indeed, in these fourteen counties, he got of this excess* [illegible] *whole majority in the state.* But it may be said that there was not a full vote in 1862, and therefore the comparison of that with this is not fair. In 1860 there was a full vote, and comparing that with this—that is, 129 votes for each 100 polls assessed, and in these fourteen counties there is an excess of over eleven thousand three hundred votes.

But go still more into particulars. The frauds were the heaviest in the cities. We give three townships as a sample, in which are Richmond, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute:

	Polls in 1863.	Votes in 1864.	No. votes to the 100 polls.
Wayne township	1,250	2,837	217
Center township	3,348	9,276	280
Harrison township	1,291	2,480	203

There is another mode of testing the correctness of the vote cast. During this spring there was an enrollment for military purposes of all persons between the ages of 20 and 45. This would give a number almost equal to the whole legal vote; for there are near as many persons between 20 and 21, as there are over 45. Yet the enrollment was but 215,812, and the ballots cast, as seen, are 283,558, being an excess of 68,346 over the enrollment.

It will be seen by the following table, as compared with the others here published, that in the counties where Governor Morton got his increased votes, there are large excesses over the enrollment occurred. The first column of figures gives the number enrolled in the counties named; the second, the vote; and the third, the number of votes for each one hundred enrolled. We have already given Governor Morton's great gains in those counties over former votes for his party.

Wayne	4197	6498	154
Vanderburg	3199	4993	159
Clay	1881	2807	150
Floyd	2518	3760	149
Hendrick	2378	3619	149
Hamilton	2934	4030	134
Dearborn	3077	4805	156
Henry	2932	4131	136
Jennings	1881	2993	159
Jefferson	3217	4755	145
Franklin	2346	3741	167
Ripley	2149	3645	165

In this statement Marion county is not included, for the reason that her enrollment is so much in excess of her assessment of polls as to justify a doubt of its correctness, and to excite the suspicion that it was made with a view to an excessive vote, and the fact that a large per centage of the drafted men cannot be found in the city of Indianapolis, carries the suspicion almost to a conviction. In almost every township we have heard of there is complaint that the enrollment is too large, and yet we here see how much larger a vote can be counted upon an emergency.

In the above table we have had time to make calculations as to but a few of the counties in which the frauds are the most glaring; but they run, as before said, all along the railroad lines, and at some other points. As to the manner in which they were perpetrated, we have the statements of hundreds of as respectable men as there are in the state, as to one mode, and that is that *minors and non residents were brought up and voted without challenge, where the opposite party had control of the election boards, and not only voted in one place, but carried from point to point and caused to vote repeatedly in the same and in different counties.*

Our vote in the state was fairly and honestly cast, and was the largest ever cast in the state by our party, so large that, if truly counted, and met only by a legal vote, would have carried the state. We could not then, and cannot now, resort to violence, intimidation or fraud, to overcome such practices on the part of our political opponents, for that would be to poison the fountain, to undermine the foundations of our free institutions, on the pretext of supporting them. Our reliance must be upon public virtue, and a pure ballot. To restore and preserve a pure ballot is one of the labors to which we would most earnestly exhort you. Our laws have placed guards around the ballot box that in purer and happier times were found sufficient. But good men are called to mourn that the guards are broken down now, and corruption festers where once the jewels of the people were kept. The oath taken by the election officer is a solemn obligation, and imposes the duty of seeing not only that the legal votes that are offered are received, but that all others are rejected; in other words that none but legal votes go into the box, and that they be honestly counted. It is an obligation of honor as well as of religion for the officer in trust for the people, and it is a revolting dishonor that a man, for party ends, should take upon his soul the crime of perjury, and upon his manhood the shame of dishonor. Yet we know that party has carried men even so far, and now it is for us to rescue this high right, which appertains to our citizenship, from the contamination of their touch—to guard our ballots, and to this end we advise that you demand a representation on the election board, and that for that post you select firm men—clear-headed and sharp-sighted—who can detect an effort at fraud, and possessed of courage to expose and defeat it.

W. M. FRANKLIN,

Acting Chairman Dem. State Cent. Com.

Indianapolis, October 21.

MARTIAL LAW FORESHADOWED.

More Terrorism—Attempt to Intimidate the Voters of the Empire State—Order of General Dix.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, October 28, 1864.

General Orders No. 80.

Satisfactory information has been received by the major-general commanding, that rebel agents in Canada design to send into the United States, and colonize at different points, *large numbers of refugees, deserters, and enemies of the government, with a view to vote at the approaching presidential election;* and it is not unlikely, when this service to the rebel cause has been performed, that they may be organized for the purpose of shooting down peaceable citizens and plundering private property, as in the recent predatory incursions on the Detroit and at St. Albans. Against the meditated outrage on the purity of the elective franchise, and these nefarious acts of robbery, incendiarism, and murder, it is the determination of the major-general commanding to guard by every possible precaution, and to visit on the perpetrators, if they shall be detected, the most signal and summary punishment.

All the classes of persons enumerated, whether citizens of the insurgent states who have been in the rebel service or engaged in acts of hostility to the government, deserters from the military service of the United States, or men drafted or subject to draft, who have fled to evade their duty to their country, are liable to punishment for the crimes they have already committed; and no effort will be spared to arrest them. For this purpose all provost-marshals and their deputies within this department are commanded to exercise all possible vigilance, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect persons coming into the United States for the purpose of voting or of committing depredations on private property, and to prevent their escape; and it is earnestly recommended to the electors of the states in this department to take, within their respective election districts *such measures as may be required for their own security and to aid the military authorities in frustrating the designs of rebel agents and emissaries, or in bringing the perpetrators to punishment.*

Should any of these malefactors succeed in perpetrating their crimes, effective measures will be taken to prevent their return to Canada; and for this purpose special directions will be given, and suitable guards for the frontier will be provided, before the day of election.

As a further precaution, all persons from the insurgent states now within the department, or who may come within it on or before the 8th of November proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day; and all such persons coming within the department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly. The registry in this city will be at the headquarters of Major-General John J. Peck, second in the department, at No. 37 Bleecker street; and in all other places out of this city, at the offices of the nearest provost marshals. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

D. T. Van Buren,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General,
Charles Temple Dix,
Major and Aid-de-Camp.

2009 085.00737

How to Increase the Democratic Vote.

Two dollars spent in securing the circulation of a sound patriotic Democratic newspaper where none circulated before, is worth ten times that sum spent of money spent the month before an election. If each one of our present subscribers will see to it that some doubtful voter in their district gets the Weekly WORLD for a year he will be reasonably sure to vote right next fall. Two dollars will pay for more good political reading than can be had for ten dollars in the heat of a campaign. Our Weekly and Semi-Weekly club rates are very low. Specimen copies of the Weekly WORLD sent whenever requested.

The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The following list of documents has been issued by the Central Executive Campaign Committee. Democratic editors are requested to give publicity to this announcement, and the friends of the cause are requested to collect funds and forward to supply their localities with such as they require:

No.		Per 100.
1.	McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, and Lincoln's "To whom it may Concern."	$1 00
2.	Judge George F. Comstock's Brooklyn Speech	8 00
3.	McClellan's Report	12 00
4.	Hulbert's Life of McClellan	6 00
3½.	West Point Oration of McClellan	1 00
5.	Ketchum's Review	10 00
6.	Speech of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey	1 00
7.	Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Albany	1 00
8.	Speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pa.	3 00
9.	Robt. C. Winthrop's Speech at New York	1 00
10.	Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Philadelphia	3 00
11.	Miscegenation Indorsed by Republicans	1 00
12.	Lincoln's Treatment of Grant and of McClellan Compared	1 00
13.	Mr. Lincoln's Arbitrary Arrests	8 00
14.	Corruption and Fraud of Lincoln's Administration	1 00
15.	McClellan's Harrison Bar Letter	1 00
16.	General Neale's Letter. The Anti McClellan Plot Revealed	1 00
16.	Republican Opinions about Lincoln	3 00

CYRUS HASEY, Sec., 18 Park Row, MANTON MARBLE, Chairman, WORLD Office.

For sale at 18 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper Offices.

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North to Company. The Union at all hazards, versus a war for abolition. On the same document we "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from McClellan's record, compared with citations from Mr Lincoln's record. The consistency of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty. Watchwords for Patriots. Campaign Mottoes Price $1 per 100.

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of THE WORLD Office, 35 Park Row.

A WARNING.

We earnestly warn Democrats to be on their guard against the agencies which the administration will undoubtedly bring into play within the next eight days to carry the November election. After what has been done during the past month anything is possible. The desperate men at the head of the government seem to be maddened at the bare possibility of being turned out of office and their gigantic peculations and crimes exposed by an incoming Democratic administration. We can judge of what they may do by what they have done quite recently. Among the possibilities are:

First. The getting up of riots on election day, especially in the large cities like New-York and Brooklyn, where there is certain to be heavy Democratic majorities.

It must be remembered that the swarm of provost-marshals' officials have been in league during the past year with the most desperate men in the country, the substitute-brokers and bounty-jumpers, with whom they have shared the plunder obtained from counties and individuals for supplying recruits to our armies. There is not a slum or a thieves' rendezvous in our large cities but what has pecuniary affiliations with the local provost-marshals' offices. Our people are painfully familiar with the machinery of fraud and violence by which men have been swindled and driven into our armies. It is possible for the administration to collect five thousand of these social outlaws in New-York next election day, and create a disturbance which will give an excuse for putting the city under martial law, and forcibly stopping the election. Let it be borne in mind, therefore, that if any attempt is made to create a riot, it will be by scoundrels in the pay of the administration.

Second. The arrest of prominent Democrats upon charges of treason, and the publication of pretended confessions by perjured stool-pigeons. This was a part of the machinery used in Indiana in the trial of DODD and the arrest of the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* just before the election. That it will be attempted on a gigantic scale during the present week is more than probable. When men of the social standing and heretofore high personal character of General DIX can be induced to issue an order like that of last Saturday for the purpose of intimidating Democratic voters, any infamy is possible.

Let Democrats be prudent and peaceful. We have the right on our side and if we can only get a fair vote, American love of fair play in elections will give us the triumph in spite of the scoundrelly devices of those who are now trying to break down the last bulwark of our liberties.

CLOSING UP.

The campaign is drawing to a close. Another week of labor and of effort will decide the destiny of this country. The Campaign WORLD closes with this number, and hereafter we shall send out only our regular Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly issues. Millions of copies have been circulated among the people, and we shall be fully satisfied if we have thus been instrumental in resisting the tide of official usurpation and arousing the people to a sense of the dangers which threaten us.

We leave the subject where it must rest until the close of the polls, in the hands of the electors, who are to decide by their action on the 8th of November what shall henceforth be the character of our government and what the fate of civil liberty among us. It is our solemn conviction, strengthened immensely by recent acts of oppression and usurpation on the part of the administration, that the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will extinguish for the present, perhaps forever, the essentials and substance of Republican government in this country. We believe such to be the purpose, as we are sure it must be the result, of the policy of the men at the head of the government, and if they shall succeed, the future offers no hope for the friends of constitutional rights.

The measures resorted to by the Lincoln party during the past week prove the desperation of their cause. The attempt to disfranchise the New-York soldiers, who have dared to vote for McCLELLAN, the arrest of Colonel NORTH and other agents of the State of New-York, against whom not even a charge is made—the order of General DIX, by which the federal government undertakes to interfere with the elections in New-York and the New England states, all point to a determination to carry the election by physical power, and to continue Mr. Lincoln [illegible] will of the people. [illegible], we dare not at this time, contemplate the duty of American freemen, in the event of such a consummation, but we appeal to them now, while there is time and opportunity, to meet these usurpations in a legal and constitutional method, and to endeavor, by such means, to prevent such a calamity.

The time for work is very short. Every hour, every means consistent with honor, should be improved to bring out the Democratic vote and overthrow, if possible, the infamous plans of the usurpers who are preying upon the life of the nation. With these parting words we close our efforts in the Campaign WORLD, hoping to renew our relations with its readers through the medium of the weekly, or other editions of the paper, at an early day.

LINCOLN'S LAST DESPERATE GAME.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is playing the last best card in a desperate game to prolong his official life, and to keep his grip upon the vast patronage and power of his office. The New-York soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, the gallant, scarred veterans of a hundred battle-fields, have voted, and are voting, by a great majority for their old commander, him whose hand fashioned the sleeping strength of a nation into disciplined legions, him who organized her armies and taught them victory. Spurning bribes and scorning threats, unmoved by the deluge of lies which the teeming presses of the capital have poured into their camps, regardless alike of the open and the secret influences with which he who is the chief of a military organization may penetrate to its remotest parts, threatening with the hardships, or bribing with the prizes, of the service those who held steadfast in fealty to their old general, the Army of the Potomac, officers and men, did yet stand steadfast, stanch and true, and cast their votes for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, by a great majority, in regiments, brigades, and corps.

The re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, counted upon so securely, fell into instant peril. By the dispersion of furloughs it was possible to carry states voting on different days. But by such means it was impossible to carry the country, for the whole army could not be furloughed and dispersed to several doubtful states on the same day. A desperate stroke was needed; and the butcher of Olustee, the jailer of our Lafayettes, the contriver of the rotten-borough scheme, the father of a bastard state whose boundary is the range of our gunboats on the lower Mississippi—this man, who in Maryland silences the press, and plans the disfranchisement of the majority of the electors of a sovereign and loyal state, while in Tennessee he schemes to erect disloyalty into statehood and stuff the ballot-boxes of rebels to assist his usurpations—this chief magistrate, who imports Massachusetts soldiers to ride on election day over the railroads of Indiana and vote at the polls of every station in their journey from sunrise to sunset,—not he the man to hold his hand from that last desperate stroke which promised to accomplish all his ambition, or, if withheld, to wreck it, and leave him to be consigned, in the righteous wrath of an outraged people, to obscurity or to justice.

LINCOLN's last desperate stroke has now been delivered.

His agents have seized and are seizing all the McClellan ballots that they can lay their hands upon, with the intention of substituting Lincoln ballots where they can, and destroying the residue.

Just as HOLT's cock-and-bull stories about a great northwestern conspiracy of half a million traitors, armed and equipped, preceded, and was the excuse for, the exhibition of military force and the astounding election frauds by which Governor MORTON retains his power in Indiana, so the pretense of "intended forgeries, conspiracies, and frauds" was made the excuse for a like infamous corruption and perversion of the soldiers' vote of the Army of the Potomac.

When it first began to appear to the administration how the soldiers were voting, a plan was half formed of making "military necessity" the excuse for stopping the voting. This scheme crops out in the following dispatches sent to Republican journals from Washington a few days ago.

ORDERS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—The attention of the government is called to the fact that sundry commanders and staff officers in the Army of the Potomac are far more zealous just now in suppressing administration preferences than the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—8.30 P. M.

It is stated that General Grant will insist that the civilians now at the front, who are engaged in the distribution of tickets to the soldiers for the coming election, *shall either leave the army altogether* or make some arrangements by which their mission can be performed without imposing military operations.

Their political discussions excite the soldiers, and, in some cases, lead them to neglect their duties. It will not be surprising *if there is a sudden exodus of the politicians from the army ere long.*

Some of the state agents were refused admission within the lines; others were seized by War Department orders while there, like Mr. DENISON, of Conn. But the action of General GRANT in releasing him, and declaring him innocent, compelled a change of plan. Mr. LINCOLN's views of "military necessity" were not General GRANT'S.

While the new plot was hatching, opportunities for minor frauds and forgeries were open to LINCOLN's agents, upon the McClellan ballots sent through the mails. And Mr. LINCOLN and his party have availed themselves of these to the fullest extent.

We charge, and it can be proved, that letters from Democrats here to soldiers in the army, containing McClellan electoral tickets, have been opened, the McClellan tickets taken out and Lincoln tickets put in.

We charge, and it can be proved, that numbers of the envelopes of soldiers voting and withheld from the persons to whom sent, or McClellan ballots taken out and Lincoln ballots put in. One of General GRANT's own staff officers sent home a McClellan vote in an envelope, which LINCOLN's agents opened on its way and substituted therein a Lincoln vote. Going home unexpectedly, he opened the envelope and discovered the fraud.

We ourselves have been informed by letters, and by messengers from the camps, of numbers of proxies sent on by soldiers who asked to intrust them to our charge, and to have them cast for General McCLELLAN. *But one of these soldiers' votes has ever reached us.* Of course they have been seized by LINCOLN's agents. Lincoln ballots will be put in the place of McClellan ballots, and the soldiers will be cheated of their votes. Mr. LINCOLN thus made sure of the post-office. But that, of course, was reckoned upon. The votes sent through the mails we have counted for lost ever since Mr LINCOLN and his secretaries began violating the mails and taking private dispatches from the telegraph wires.

Every possible hinderance, meanwhile, was given by the War Department to the distribution of Democratic documents in the army, while every possible facility was extended to the Republican committees. Every possible impediment was put in the path of Democratic agents who took McClellan ballots to the army; some, as we have said, were denied admission within the lines, some were ejected after arriving there. This, too, was reckoned upon, and still the work was pushed on.

The Democratic victory, at last, was complete. The soldiers, many of whom have voted for Republican congressmen and governors, voted, as we have said, in great majority for McCLELLAN. Astounded by this result, which to his base and cunning mind, insusceptible to a noble emotion, seemed impossible, in face of the allurements and the punishments which he held in either hand, Mr. LINCOLN resolved upon the desperate game which his agents are now playing. It was resolved that they should seize what McClellan ballots they could lay their hands upon; and, while setting all his corrupt and venal organs to cry "Frauds! Frauds!—Conspiracy! Conspiracy!" his equally corrupt and venal agents in Washington, headed by Judge HOLT, will destroy them, or substitute Lincoln ballots, proclaim that such were cast by the soldiers, and thus, crying "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" the real thieves will make off with their prize. Thus, be it remembered, the Indiana election frauds were curtained by HOLT's northwestern meal-tub conspiracy.

The spinal column of this fraud is the so-called confession of a Republican stool-pigeon. It will deceive no one. Or if it has, our special dispatch from Albany to-day explodes the whole villainous scheme. Surgeon MAXON stamps it as false. The orders of Governor SEYMOUR's brother and private secretary that FERRY should supply Republican ballots to any soldier asking for them, stamp it as infamously false. Finally, FERRY's own letters, on file at Albany, stamp it as false, and himself as a stool-pigeon and perjurer.

The seizure of the New-York agents at Washington, and elsewhere, is simply for the purpose of getting possession of the McClellan ballots, and substituting Lincoln ballots for them. These agents were all appointed under and in compliance with the orders of the War Department. They were commissioned by the Governor of New-York, and the permits to visit the army and collect the votes were countersigned by the War Department officials. The arrangement was one which the War Department devised; and the crime of the War Department in arresting those men while in the honest discharge of their duty is, therefore, a double crime; it adds treachery to illegality.

These agents were commissioned solely to take Democratic votes. Other agents were sent by Republicans to collect Republican votes. The Republican agents outnumbered the Democratic agents five to one. To the former every facility was offered—to the latter every hindrance.

The LINCOLN ballots were all in the hands of LINCOLN's friends. How absurd then the pretence that the Democratic agents were substituting McCLELLAN ballots for LINCOLN ballots. The McCLELLAN ballots were all in the hands of McCLELLAN's friends—hence the necessity of seizing them if the election was to be saved.

Is this infamy incredible? It should be, indeed. It would be, were it not the last, and not by any means the largest, step in an orderly progression toward such usurpation, openly exposed as such, by Mr. LINCOLN's political supporters to the whole country and scathingly denounced.

If frauds have been committed in the soldiers' vote of New-York, it is the laws of the State of New-York which have been violated, and in the courts of law of the State of New-York justice will be meted out to the guilty, and our upright chief magistrate and his subordinates, chosen by the people, and sworn to execute the laws of the State of New-York, will see that those laws are executed.

And Mr. LINCOLN's agents will only half have done their work when they have substituted Republican for Democratic ballots in the envelopes which they have seized. Before their master can enjoy the fruits of this crime he must commit another. Imported soldiers must repeat the wrongs of Indiana upon the citizens of New-York.

Let Mr. LINCOLN attempt this last and fatal act—the logical and needful sequence to what has now gone before and is irrevocable—and neither he nor the men nor the journals who support him will wait long to learn the fate of America's First Usurper.

Here, and now, we need say nothing of how the Empire State will protect herself and her citizens. But one lesson may not be untimely. Other usurpers have seized power by the aid of an army. Has Mr. LINCOLN imagined that he can become an usurper by cheating an army?

GENERAL DIX'S ORDER—FEDERAL SURVEILLANCE OF STATE ELECTIONS.

Major-General DIX issued yesterday an order which challenges the attention and deserves the indignant rebuke of every free citizen. The specious pretext on which it is based will blind no intelligent man to its true character. It is a formal assumption, on the part of the federal military authority, to take under its management and subject to its supervising control the election on the 8th of November.

General DIX states, as the ground of this assumption, that he has received information that rebel agents in Canada intend to colonize, at different points in the United States, large numbers of refugees, deserters, and enemies of the government, to vote at the approaching presidential election. As he has not deemed it prudent to communicate the particulars of this information, he has given us no means of judging of its authenticity. Waiving this, and in blind deference to his authority, accepting the hypothesis as fact, we proceed to show that the *surveillance* he proclaims is unwarranted by law and subversive of the first principles of republican freedom.

If there be any such scheme in contemplation as that alleged by General DIX, there can, of course, be no difference of opinion as to its fraudulent and infamous character. But who made *him* the guardian of the purity of the ballot-box? Our state regulations need not the interposition of his amending hand, even if he had the slightest shadow of authority to apply it. By the laws of this state a careful registry is made by proper officers of every known voter in every election district, previous to every election; and these registers are open to the free inspection of every resident. They are used at the voting places, and if any person offers to vote whose name does not appear on the list, his vote cannot be received until he shall have made an affidavit stating the reasons why he did not cause his name to be registered at the time prescribed by law, and shall also have proved, by the sworn testimony of a householder of the district, that he is an actual resident, and entitled to vote. Any false swearing by either party is declared willful and corrupt perjury, and subjects the offender to ignominious punishment in the state prison.

Where, then, is the *necessity*, even if General DIX had the authority, to interfere for the protection of the ballot-box? How could his alleged colonies—always supposing them not to be fictitious—get their votes received by the inspectors of election? Suppose one of them to go to some polling-place and offer his vote, what would take place? First, he is required, like every citizen, to state his name and residence. Then, the clerk turns to the alphabetical list to check his name; but not finding it, the vote is refused. There the attempt must end, unless some corrupt householder can be found who is willing to incur the penalties of perjury to help swear in the fraudulent vote. But before that could be consummated, the politics of the householder being known, the eyes of sharp-sighted challengers of the opposite party would be upon him, and the fraud detected and exposed.

In view of these stringent precautions, known to every citizen—and to none better known than to General DIX—it is apparent that the military *surveillance* which he assumes over the election is founded on a false pretext. The state laws have made efficient provision against such frauds as he alleges. There is no possibility of their commission. When, therefore, General DIX takes the election under his military guardianship, it is entirely clear that it must be for some other purpose than to protect the purity of the ballot-box. If our election laws were ever so loose, it would be no business of his to supplement them; but their perfect efficiency proves that his interference has some other object than the prevention of illegal voting.

The composition of this order betrays a consciousness of its illegality. Its avowed occasion and whole contexture point to the election; but the author insinuates an answer to his want of jurisdiction which shows that he was aware of the objection. He states that the refugees in Canada, whether rebels or deserters, are subject to military arrest by the federal government. But if his object is to secure and punish such persons why does he defeat his purpose by giving them warning? why promise impunity to such of them as are already here by requiring them to register their names as a condition of security? It is clear that the arrest and punishment of such persons is no part of his purpose. He parades their liability merely to give a color of jurisdiction to his avowed *surveillance* over the election. He cloaks his conscious want of authority under still another pretense. He says it is "not unlikely"—a form of expression which shows that he is proceeding upon mere hypothesis and conjecture—"not unlikely," that when these hypothetical colonies have voted, they will re-enact the murders and robberies of St Albans. But if, in any one locality, they were in numbers sufficient for that, how could they palm off their votes? If they were few enough to evade suspicion, what chance would they have for successful violence against the numbers who assemble on an election day?

Having thus exposed the hollowness of all the pretexts introduced into this order, we ask the public verdict on its character.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER ON THE ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

The President seems aware that the strain of petulant insult and electioneering bravado in which he treated the Tennessee delegation who called on him to remonstrate against Governor JOHNSON's unconstitutional test oath, placed him in an unenviable light before the country. He has accordingly written a letter, more civil but less frank, to smooth over the mistake. This letter was telegraphed from Washington on Saturday night, and will be found in our columns this morning. It is the most limping piece of sophistry ever put forth even by Mr. LINCOLN.

This letter must be regarded in the light of a commentary on the following text, taken from his remarks in the personal interview:

"I will answer," said Mr. LINCOLN emphatically, "that *I expect to let the friends of* GEORGE B. McCLELLAN *manage their side of "this contest in their own way; and I will "manage my side of it in MY way.*"

Let us examine this specimen of Mr. LINCOLN's mode of managing *his* side of an electioneering contest in *his* way. The fraud complained of works in his favor, and therefore he refuses to interpose. "My conclusion "is," he says, "that I can have nothing to do "with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as "the convention and Governor JOHNSON have "initiated it, or to modify it as you demand." Pray observe the air of affected impartiality with which he declines "*either*" to sustain the fraud, "*or*" to correct it! Without his intervention, the cheat is certain to be consummated by his political copartner and military agent; his attitude of *strict impartiality between fraud and justice*, is the most inexpensive way of abetting the fraud. He simply sits still while his agent and partner shakes the tree and causes the fruit to fall into his lap.

"By the Constitution and laws," he goes on to say, "the President is charged with "no duty in the presidential election in any "state." This is quite correct; if Mr. LINCOLN had honestly acted in the spirit of this observation, the rotten borough question would not have arisen. The Constitution and laws have charged him with *no* duty in connection with elections, either state or presidential. But by a usurpation of authority he has assumed to define and restrict the right of suffrage, and prescribe the qualifications of voters. His last annual message was mainly devoted to an exposition of his scheme of interference with elections in states. The principal feature of his scheme was a test oath to exclude all but his own partisans from the polls; to enable the minority to rule the majority, one-tenth to rule the other nine-tenths; and thereby to secure the electoral votes of such states for himself. Having invented this rotten borough scheme, he now refuses to prevent its consummation, because, forsooth, the Constitution and laws do not allow him to interfere in such matters! So sacred are his scruples about interfering against the *success* of his rotten borough scheme, that when Congress, last summer, passed an act cutting it up by the roots, he refused to sign it and published a proclamation saying that his own or any equivalent plan would receive his sanction. His agent, ANDREW JOHNSON, took him at his word, modifying his plan by the substitution of a differently phrased oath; and now LINCOLN parades the tenderness of his scruples respecting interference with elections.

This hypocritical cant of reverence for the Constitution is outdone by the sophistry urged by Mr LINCOLN to justify his indorsement of Governor JOHNSON's action. "Governor JOHNSON," he says, "like any other "loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to "favor any political plan he chooses, and as "military governor, it is his duty to keep the "peace among and for the loyal people of the "state."

Governor JOHNSON, in his capacity of a citizen, has just the same rights as any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, neither more nor less. Mr. LINCOLN refuses to interfere on the ground that his military governor is simply exercising *his rights as a citizen* in ordering polls to be opened, prescribing new places, and imposing new qualifications on the electors! Mr. LINCOLN must have felt that he was in a tight place when he suffered himself to descend to such ridiculous nonsense. Mr. JOHNSON ordered new polling places and prescribed his test oath in his capacity of military governor, as his proclamation shows on its face. He had no more *right* to do it in that capacity than he had in his capacity of citizen; but in the former he has the means of enforcing it, in the latter none at all. President LINCOLN is not responsible for JOHNSON's conduct as a citizen, he *is* responsible for his acts as military governor, and for the use he makes of military force. Mr. LINCOLN's preposterous attempt to evade this responsibility by distinguishing between the governor and the citizen, only shows how hard he is pressed by the unanswerable arguments of the remonstrance. Was ever any other reasoner reduced to such a desperate shift as to pretend that Governor JOHNSON had ordered an election and prescribed the qualifications of voters in his capacity of a simple citizen of Tennessee? But what could Mr. LINCOLN do? He knew that for JOHNSON's acts as governor he was responsible; that they were virtually *his*; that if JOHNSON interfered with elections *as governor*, he would be bound to interpose a check. The Constitution says that "each state shall "appoint, *in such manner as the legisla-* "*ture thereof may direct*," electors of President and Vice-President. The mode ordered by Mr. LINCOLN's military governor is in contravention of the laws of Tennessee relating to that subject; the President, being responsible for the official acts of his agent, is bound to prevent that agent from using official influence or military force to break the Constitution.

Mr. LINCOLN cooly tells the remonstrants that if they disapprove of Governor JOHNSON's plan their safest course is to leave it alone; that is, to abstain from participation in the election. Their exclusion is precisely what the oath was intended to accomplish. Neither LINCOLN nor JOHNSON wants an election in Tennessee for any other purpose than to get bogus electoral votes for themselves. Mr. LINCOLN winds up his letter with this statement:

It is scarcely necessary to add, that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

This is true, but deceptive. The votes will be opened and counted by a Republican Vice-President in the presence of a Republican Congress; Congress acting in no other capacity than that of spectators or witnesses. It will have been ascertained, long before the second Wednesday in February, whether Mr. LINCOLN is elected without counting the Tennessee votes. If he is, they will not be counted. If he is not elected, and the Tennessee votes would suffice to give him a majority, they *will* be counted. They are to be procured and held in reserve for that purpose. The legal remedy will then be an application to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto* to be served on Mr. LINCOLN, requiring him to show by what warrant he exercises the office of President. But the chief-justiceship is now vacant, and Mr. LINCOLN has the appointment in his own hands. He will not fill it till after the presidential election, when he will know whether he needs a decision in favor of the rotten borough votes. The counter of the votes belongs to his own party, and the ultimate judge will be his own creature. The country will perceive, from these facts, of what value is Mr. LINCOLN's statement that the executive and military authority have not the ultimate decision on the validity of the rotten borough votes.

ONE WEEK OF WORK.

There remains one week of work before the election—one week more in which to determine the future of this country. How great and important are the issues crowded into this short space of time. Upon the determination of these issues depends, beyond a doubt, the question whether our government is to be restored to the character which was given to it by its founders, or be permanently changed to a central consolidated arbitrary power.

Who, among the million of men who will read this brief article, will hesitate to do all he can, all that man can do, in this short week to arrest the doom which LINCOLN's re-election will fasten upon the country? Who will hesitate to work, to give, to urge upon his neighbors to work and to give—in short, who will fail to exhaust every effort in behalf of a cause now trembling in the balance and so soon to be decided by the votes of the people.

We urge our friends—our readers—every man, to work and push on the movement until next Tuesday eight. Then, awaiting the result and trusting in GOD for a favorable issue out of our national troubles and dangers, we will take the rest allotted to earnest, conscientious, devoted men who have discharged a solemn trust to the extent of their ability. Until then let us work.

LINCOLN IN THE ROLE OF A THIMBLE-RIGGER.—'Ere you 'ava it, gen'lemen, keep

the ball a rollin'. Olustee and Tennessee, don't you see? Now you see and now you don't. Bet your money on Tennessee, gen'lemen; thar aint a chance 'f loosin'. It's sure to come up every time—don't you see? Olustee and Tennessee; now you see it and now you don't. Under which thimble, gen'lemen? Try Kentucky, Olustee or Tennessee; you're sure to see it, only when you don't. Thar ain't a chance 'f failure, gen'lemen; it's sure to come up every time. Keep the ball a rollin', gen'lemen, and bet your money free, 'specially on Tennessee, for thar ain't a chance 'f losin'. We've got this thing fix'ed beyond a peradventure, gen'lemen, and bet your money free. I 'ave no hinterest in the result; I honly keeps the thimbles movin'. It's nothin' to me, whether you bet on Olustee or Tennessee, or Kentucky, gen'lemen. If you don't want to bet you needn't, gen'lemen; it's not the slightest earthly hinterest to me; I honly keeps the ball a rollin'. Bet your money free on Olustee or Kentucky, or Tennessee, for under "MY PLAN" thar ain't a chance 'f failure. Now you see it and now you don't."

THE ABOLITION FOOL'S PARADISE.

Nothing could more clearly show the straits of fear and doubt in which Mr. LINCOLN and his supporters find themselves than the recklessness with which their leaders beat the great gong of delusion. Since the asses of Jon snuffed up the east-wind there has been no such diet of emptiness as that upon which they are feeding themselves and their followers. They deal with the commonwealth as Till Eulenspiegel is fabled to have dealt with the famished and spavined horse he had for sale—puff it up with a bellows, ginger, oil, and paint it, and call the admiring world to witness how sleek and prosperous it hath become under the wise grooming of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and SALMON P. CHASE.

That ignorant and inexperienced politicians should thus act would not be surprising. But what, save the desperation of an impending downfall, could tempt such a man, for example, as ex-Governor WRIGHT of Indiana, once our minister to Berlin, and creditably anxious then to make our people understand how far they were from having done the best by our national resources, to utter such rigmarole as the following passage from a speech delivered by him on Saturday night at an abolition pow-wow in the Cooper Institute:

> In speaking of the public debt Governor Wright said that one year's agricultural products would pay it all. He expected to hear of peace thirty days after Mr. Lincoln's election, and probably some Hoosier in California would telegraph the news that he had found a new gold mine which would sweep away the whole of the debt.

This worse than nonsense was received, says the reporter who records it, with "laughter and applause."

That contractors, office-holders, speculators, all, in short, who live by the depreciation of our national credit, and the augmentation of the national expenses, should laugh and applaud while the public is lapped by such "smooth prophecies" into a fool's paradise, is natural. But what must ex-Governor WRIGHT think of the intelligence of the public which laughs with them?

Does anybody suppose that ex-Governor WRIGHT seriously represented to himself the whole American population going without agricultural productions for a whole year in order to pay off the national debt? Yet the supposition is not a bit more monstrous than the assertion that such an act of faith, fasting, and nakedness, would suffice to clear the nation of the burden laid upon it by those for whose perpetuation in power ex-Governor WRIGHT is laboring.

The public debt of the federal government alone amounts, according to the last official statements, to $2,000,000,000 in round numbers, making ours the second funded public debt in Christendom. The real debt to be discharged by the states and the people, we need not say, in liquidation of war expenses incurred up to the present time, is more than twice as large. But let us take Secretary FESSENDEN's published budget of indebtedness and set over against it the value of our agricultural productions for a year.

In 1854 the agricultural productions of the whole Union were estimated at $1,000,000,000. This was on the basis of the census of 1850, with allowance for subsequent increase in quantity as well as in prices. Adopting, in like manner, the basis of the census of 1860 with similar allowances, we find that the agricultural productions of the whole Union, had the civil war never occurred, might have been fairly estimated in 1864 at the sum of $3,238,386,681; or, in other words, that had peace continued to bless the land, and Mr. LINCOLN to practice law in Springfield, the value of our total agricultural productions for the current year might have been something more than equal to the acknowledged amount of our present public debt.

Now what has the civil war struck from this splendid sum of prosperous human industry?

In the first place, the cotton crop, estimated in 1860 at a value of $207,877,000.

This has gone.

With this has gone the following proportion of our other productions, as nearly as can be estimated from the data of the census of 1860.

In 1860 the states now in secession and war contributed to our agricultural productions as follows:

DISLOYAL STATES NOW AT WAR.
Total crop of wheat—one third.
Total crop of Indian corn—one half.
Total crop of tobacco—three-fourths.
Total crop of wool—one-fourth.
Total crop of rice—all.
Total crop of peas and beans—four-fifths.
Total crop of Irish potatoes—one-tenth.
Total crop of sweet potatoes—eight-tenths.
Total crop of butter—one-fifteenth.
Total crop of orchards, &c.—one-eighth.
Total crop of clover and hay—one tenth.
Total crop of hemp—one half.
Total crop of cane sugar—all.
Total crop of sorghum—one-third.
Total crop of honey and beeswax—one-half.
Total home-made manufactures—three-fourths.
Total animals slaughtered—nearly one half.

When we consider the relative values of these different contributions to our agricultural wealth, the startling conclusion forces itself upon the mind that the war and the secession (all consideration of diminished production at the North apart) have reduced our national results in this direction for the current year to a little over $1,000,000,000, or about one-half the admitted indebtedness of the government! So that if the whole loyal population were patriotically to starve itself to death during the next twelvemonth, it would still die in debt for one thousand millions of Mr. CHASE's federal obligations!

"THE WORLD" FOR 1865.

In closing the Campaign edition of THE WORLD, which, during the nine weeks that have elapsed since the presidential nomination, has had a circulation unprecedented in the history of American newspapers, we desire to ask the attention of the public to the regular editions of the paper, and to bespeak for them a wide circulation during the coming year.

In the gigantic struggle now going on between the friends and supporters of constitutional government, and the party under whose management of national affairs this country has been hastening on toward almost inevitable ruin, THE WORLD has borne a conspicuous part, and, we have reason to believe, has performed useful and efficient service. It has maintained, with entire fearlessness and with all the ability and energy which it could command, the rights of the people against their oppressors—it has labored with great earnestness in behalf of a restoration of the Union, and has endeavored, by appeals to the judgment, the conscience, and the patriotism of the people, to arouse a spirit of devotion to American liberty, which should compel, by its very force and influence, a return to the principles upon which the government was established, and secure a perpetuation of their blessings to the present and future generations.

The contest is now about to close. This is the last issue of the Campaign WORLD, and soon after it reaches its million of readers, the question will be determined, whether our government is to be restored to a constitutional basis, or sacrificed to the fanaticism of the day and given over to the usurpers who now control its affairs. Whatever may be the result, we are conscious of having discharged the responsible duty devolving upon a public journal with entire faithfulness and a religious regard for the public welfare. If the Democratic party proves successful, we shall enjoy the proud consciousness of having aided in the great work of saving the country. If it fails, we can only lament, with other friends of the country, the fatality which has produced such results, and pledge this journal to act well its part in the discussion of the great questions which must agitate the public mind in coming years.

The several editions of THE WORLD, Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, will afford to the public the highest facilities to be realized from the newspaper press. All that editorial ability, enterprise, and earnest devotion to a cause, sacred to all patriotic citizens, can do for a public journal, will be freely bestowed upon THE WORLD, in order to maintain its position at the head of the American press. In the future, as in the past, it will maintain its principles with vigor and firmness, and appeal to the judgment rather than to the passions of the people; it will furnish in its several departments—literary, political, agricultural, and commercial—all classes of readers with matter suited to their needs, and present in its ample columns all the elements of the highest type of journalism.

The size of all the regular editions of THE WORLD is just twice that of this sheet. New type and new material will be supplied throughout for the coming year, and the facilities of our establishment, already large, will be increased in proportion to the rapid increase in the circulation of the paper. Especial attention will be bestowed upon the Weekly paper, which will be prepared with particular reference to the great demand for an able, conservative newspaper, and adapted to the wants of the people in all parts of the country. It will receive the care and attention of editors familiar with the duties and needs of weekly journalism, and will be well suited to general circulation.

Our prospectus for 1865 will be issued immediately after the election, when the prices for the several editions for the coming year will be announced. Our friends in all sections of the Union are respectfully requested to make early arrangements for large clubs for the next volume, and to send in their orders as soon as practicable. The circulation of the Weekly WORLD alone will exceed one hundred thousand copies, and we shall confidently hope to go beyond the circulation of any newspaper on this continent. For the present, we refer our readors to the terms announced in another column.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

We trust that every reader of the Campaign WORLD will take our regular weekly edition (which is twice the size of this sheet) during the coming year. Subscriptions are received at any time. The schedule of prices for 1865 will soon be announced. Meanwhile single and club subscriptions are received at the old prices, viz:

Weekly World.

Single Subscribers, per annum	$2.00
Three copies (address on each paper)	5.00
Five " " "	8.00
Ten " " "	15.00
Twenty copies (all to one address)	25.00

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.
Address, "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, New-York.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR IN THE CANVASS.

The labors of Governor SEYMOUR in the canvass have been herculean. He commenced his tour of the state after the close of the Pennsylvania campaign, on the 18th, making his first speech at Goshen, Orange county. At Cooperstown he was greeted by eight or ten thousand. At Schoharie, by nearly as many. At Delhi, Delaware county, he spoke to the largest gathering ever held in that county. At Unadilla, the farmers turned out to the number of six thousand. At Norwich, in the Chenango valley, the meeting was immense, the people coming a distance of twenty-five miles to attend it. At Binghamton there was such a gathering as was never before seen in the southern tier—immense processions, torch-lights, &c. The same at Elmira. The accounts of the meetings at Dunkirk and Buffalo, which just reach us, demonstrate the irrepressible energies of the Democracy. No wonder the administration at Washington trembles, and shrinks from the test of the ballot.

CONNECTICUT.—Our advices from Connecticut are of the most cheering character. The contest is a close one, but with hard work and a will that knows no flagging, our friends expect to carry the state. In no state will the Lincolnites put forth greater efforts. Through contractors and office-holders they expect to disburse a vast corruption fund; but the Democracy are fully aroused, and expect to succeed. There is a fair chance that the six votes of Connecticut will be cast for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE LAWS TO BE VINDICATED.

Proclamation by Governor Seymour.

[The following proclamation by his excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, was received at a late hour, just as the forms of the Campaign WORLD were closing. Every Democrat will rejoice that such prompt action has been taken toward vindicating the outraged majesty of the law, and rebuking the usurpations of the enemies of civil liberty. [illegible] that the governor's course shall be sustained.]

ALBANY, October 30.

Governor Seymour has issued the following:

To Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen, and William Kelly, greeting:

It being reported that Colonel Samuel North, agent of the State of New-York at Washington, together with other citizens of this state, not in the military or naval service of the United States have been placed in arrest by the military authorities of the United States, and no reason for such arrest having been given to me, and being anxious to learn the fact of such arrest and the grounds therefor, to the end that no innocent persons may be imprisoned without a fair and speedy trial, and that no obstacle may be put in the way of the soldiers having a fair ballot, according to its laws, shall be held to answer therefor:

Know you, that I, Horatio Seymour, governor of the State of New-York, do hereby appoint you, Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen, and William Kelly, commissioners for and in behalf of the State of New-York, and do authorize and direct you and each of you forthwith to proceed to the city of Washington as such commissioners, there to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating to such arrests and alleged causes thereof, and to *take such action in the premises as will vindicate the laws of the state and the rights and liberties of its citizens, to the end that justice may be done, and that all attempts to prevent soldiers from this state, in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, in pursuance of the laws of this state, may be exposed and punished*, and that you report your proceedings to me with all convenient speed.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.
D. Willers, Jr., Private Secretary.

ORDER OF GENERAL JOHN A. GREEN.

GREEN WITH REFERENCE TO THE ELECTION IN WESTERN NEW-YORK—NO MILITARY INTERFERENCE TO BE ALLOWED—A FREE ELECTION AT ALL HAZARDS.

[Below, we print an important order of General John A. Green, commanding the frontier defences. It will be seen that no interference is to be allowed at the polls; and it is at once a proof that we need no assistance from the general government to protect our frontier from invasion—that the state is able to take care of herself—and a quiet rebuke to the officious intermeddling of over zealous or malicious servants of the administration.]

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

General Order No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DEFENSES, SYRACUSE, October 29.

Pursuant to an order of his excellency, the governor and commander-in-chief, issued on the 16th day of August last, the general commanding assumed command of the district lying along the Canadian frontier, extending from the east line of the county of Monroe to the boundary line of the State of Vermont, and embracing the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton. The general commanding now again enjoins upon all subordinate officers within the said district to exercise a special vigilance in guarding against any hostile invasion of this state by persons in the Canadian provinces to the end that the peace of the state may be preserved from violation or disturbance.

A state election is to be held on the 8th day of November next, and it has been suggested that evil disposed persons across the border may deem this a favorable occasion to pass the frontier for the purpose of depredation upon the property of our citizens. Officers of the National Guard within the department are therefore reminded that unusual vigilance to intercept all such attempts will be required; but persons peacefully coming to or attending the polls at the election *are not to be interfered with under any pretext whatever.* The election is to be held solely under the civil authority of the state, and is regulated by state laws, carefully framed, and anxiously adapted to prevent, as well as punish, all improper and fraudulent voting. The people, in their sovereignty, and by their constitution, have regulated the right of suffrage, and this right can only be challenged and tried before the judges and inspectors of elections. *No military interference can be permitted.* The general commanding recognized danger to the public peace in the proposed attempt of a major-general holding his commission under the federal government, to take under his care and supervision within the said district the election to be held as aforesaid. For this contemplated interference there is no necessity, authority, or excuse. The federal government is charged with no duty or responsibility whatever relating to an election to be held in the State of New-York. Officers of the National Guard in this department will therefore vigilantly repress all attempts to disturb the peace, will do their utmost to preserve order and quiet on the day of the election, and if necessary, will prevent all interference with the right of any person or persons peacefully to attend at the places where the polls shall be held.

By order of JOHN A. GREEN, JR., Brigadier-General Commanding.
Milton H. Northrop, Capt. Aide-de-Camp.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS.

VOTES OF SOLDIERS OF OTHER STATES TO BE USED IN NEW-YORK AS THEY WERE IN INDIANA—THE PLOT EXPOSED—DEMOCRATS, BE ON GUARD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

UTICA, October 30.

I have an affidavit showing that the most astounding frauds are contemplated in this country in regard to the soldiers' vote. The affidavit states that there have been sent to Hon. Wood [illegible] Republican *states to be voted in the first ward of the city of Utica at the coming election.* I will forward a copy of the affidavit. As these frauds may extend to other portions of the state, immediate publicity should be given to the facts. Let the Democrats be on their guard throughout the state, and prevent the improper registry of illegal voters on Tuesday next.

J. THOMAS SPRIGGS,
Chairman Dem. County Committee of Oneida County.

Look Out for Martial Law.

BUFFALO, October 30.

An official message was received by the provost-marshal of this city, from Canada, this afternoon, stating that the rebels in Canada are to make an immediate raid on Buffalo. The military are now under arms, and the city will be patrolled to-night. It is also stated that two tugs will be armed and patrol the harbor.

[N. B.—This is doubtless part of the game of the administration to put the Democratic cities under martial law. Follows naturally General Dix's illegal order of Saturday.]

The Old Men.

Young Democrats, see to it, that the aged and infirm electors have facilities for reaching the polls on Tuesday next. Many patriarchs who stood in their vigorous youth face to face with the first patriotic George—Washington, are anxious to deposit what in all probability will be their last vote for our patriot George—McClellan. Let the old men have every opportunity for placing their seal of condemnation upon the acts of the present corrupt administration.

Rally for one day's battle of the people against provost-marshals, bloated contractors, shoddy patriots, ballot-box stuffers, government body-snatchers, administration spies, custom-house swindlers, partisan postmasters, Lincoln tax officials, stumping generals who never smelt powder, home-guard loyalists, blasphemers in the pulpit, oath-bound loyal-leaguers, Abraham Lincoln, Jeff. Davis, and all the powers of force, corruption, and fraud!

Take courage anew. The shameless ballot-box stuffing in Indiana, and illegal voting in Maryland, the dare-devil plots and forgeries of the shoddyites in Baltimore and attempted terrorism to be practiced everywhere, show that the Lincolnites have given up all hope of success in a fair struggle. These are the desperate but expiring throes of the shoddy party. Take courage anew. Let not one vote for McClellan and the Union be lost, and the election day shall usher in an era of Happiness, Union, Prosperity and Peace, to all the people of this broad land.

McClellan's election will be the "dawning of a brighter day" when peace shall be within the walls and prosperity within the palaces of the nation. Lincoln's re-election would throw the country back to the intolerance, fanaticism, anarchy, and bigotry of the dark ages. To secure the latter, vote for the miscegenation party. To ensure the former, vote for McClellan and the Union.

Hard-working farmers, whose lands are mortgaged by the administration to the amount of half their value, are you disposed to vote for Lincoln, and thus make a free tender of the other half to your oppressor?

If you can't devote the entire day to labor at the polls, be on hand the moment your day's work is done. *See* that every Democrat of your neighborhood casts a vote.

APPEAL
To the Citizens of the United States
BY THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

FELLOW CITIZENS: It no longer admits of a doubt that the unscrupulous supporters of the present incumbent of the presidential chair have determined to employ for his re-election to that high office a system of violence and fraud unknown before in our history.

They thereby admit that his honest, legal re-election is impossible. Thereby they already confess defeat.

The polling of every Democratic and conservative vote in the loyal states will make his re-election, even by violence and fraud, impossible. We beseech and exhort you to let nothing whatever prevent your casting that vote.

In the State of Indiana administration majorities have been manufactured by the indecent exhibition of thousands of illegal votes.

In Maryland military force has been used to silence the Democratic press, and the federal government has dictated the institutions of a state.

In Tennessee, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency, holding, by the appointment and at the pleasure of the President, a pro consular office unknown to any law of Congress, has assumed the armed control of polls commanded by him to be opened, and the President of the United States, appealed to by the free citizens of that state to right such wrongs, has treated that appeal with coarse contempt.

Last of all, the legal right of the soldiers of the republic freely to vote with their fellow-citizens in the choice of a national chief magistrate is menaced and made a mockery. Their camps, thrown open to the political agents of the administration, are sought to be closed to the legal representatives of the Democracy, under pretexts which leading organs of the Republican party find themselves compelled to denounce as insulting to the common sense of the nation. The mails are violated to seize the votes that have been cast against him, and to place his own ballots in their stead; and when it had been discovered that the votes of the army, which our candidate first organized and led to victory, were cast in great majority for their old commander, a plot was contrived to seize their votes, arrest the agents who had collected them, under pretense of punishing frauds which can only be discovered by inspectors of election with their poll-lists before them, which could only be committed and completed there, and which can justly be punished only under the stringent laws and by the officers of the states themselves.

In the presence of this odious and unexampled spectacle, the Democratic National Committee call upon all, of whatever name or party creed, lovers of liberty and the Union, now more truly than ever before "one and inseparable," to put forth all their strength in one fine and triumphant effort for the salvation of both.

Wielding the most gigantic system of official patronage and corruption which the world has ever seen, the administration, in whatever direction it turns, finds itself confronted by impending defeat.

Its open complicity in acts of fraud and violence is a full confession that Abraham Lincoln's re-election cannot be accomplished by an honest appeal to the unbought will of a nation of freemen.

By such an appeal the re-election of Abraham Lincoln can yet be prevented, in spite of fraud and violence. Such an appeal the Democratic National Committee now make to their fellow-citizens in all the states, but more especially to the thousands of true and loyal men who, in Maryland, in Indiana, in Ohio, in Kentucky, and in Missouri, now suffering in their persons, their feelings, and their property, from the reckless usurpations of the executive and the unbridled tyranny of his commissioned agents, have almost despaired of the republic.

The Democracy never despairs of the republic.

The party whose successive triumphs have marked the stages of the nation's greatness, triumphant now, can rescue the nation from the ruin wrought by the conspiracy of rebels at the South and fanatics at the North; can restore to her liberty, and order, and law, and plant her feet anew in the paths of republican empire.

The day star of victory rose with the elections of September, in Maine. The subsiding deluge of fanaticism will once more bare the granite peaks of New Hampshire to the sunshine of liberty. The State of John Stark and Daniel Webster will give her vote in November to the Union and the Constitution, to McClellan and Pendleton.

Connecticut, the ancestral home of our noble candidate, led by the spirits of a Trumbull, a Sherman, and an Ellsworth, pledges herself, by a clean majority in November, to assist in the salvation of the republic.

Beyond peradventure is the result in the Empire State, in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey. There will be no break in the front of this great triple column in the grand army of the Union. The Keystone State redeemed herself in October; in November she will lead the redemption of the nation. New Jersey stands where she has ever stood, in war and peace alike, true to the Union, the Constitution, and the Law.

The decisive vote of New York, at the Chicago Convention, gave to the cause of the Union its candidate. In November, the decisive vote of New-York will herald the proclamation of that candidate as President of the Union, which, "at all hazards," he has sworn to preserve.

Gallant little Delaware; Maryland tried, tempted, but alike unterrified and unseduced, and Kentucky, are surely with us.

Spurning with an equal scorn the treason and the tyranny which have once more made her rich domain again "a dark and bloody ground," the State of Kentucky stamps her proud foot, and swears that she will be free.

Missouri, four years ago the garden of the further west, an empire in her teeming future, to-day our Mexico, ravaged in all her length and breadth by invaders and oppressors,—what hope has Missouri save in the triumph of a soldier who can guard her borders; and of a statesman who can respect her will? Missouri will give her vote to the Union and the Constitution, to McClellan and Pendleton.

Illinois will stand by her sister of the Mississippi. Her vote is secure for the cause in which so many thousands of her sons have bled on a hundred battle-fields. The "Soldier State" of the West will have no more of Abraham Lincoln.

The fact that Indiana suffers under the rule of a governor just re-elected to office by the most stupendous combination of political fraud with military force, cannot shake our confidence in that noble state which has carried the banner of Democracy triumphantly through many hard-fought battles.

In the elections of October, nearly forty thousand fraudulent votes given to the Republican candidate turned our legal victory there into an illegal defeat. It is not probable that these frauds can be repeated upon so colossal a scale in November, and if they be not so repeated, Indiana will beyond a question go for McClellan and Pendleton.

It is impossible, too, that the states lying around the head-waters of the great river of the continent should not vote to open the needed markets for their crops and their necessary highway to the seas.

Even from the Peninsular State, Michigan (so strongly runs the patriotic and national tide), our friends send us words of cheer, and bid us hope that the home of Lewis Cass, misrepresented so long in the national Congress by a senator who longed for a "little blood-letting," may set itself right with the Union by a sound majority for McClellan and Pendleton.

The tide will roll to the shores of the Pacific. California and Oregon, bound to all our hearts and hearthstones by the "mystic chords of memory," can have nothing in common with the party whose leaders would fain long since have severed them from the Union. All that we hear from those golden cradles of empire promises us their voices and vote in November for our candidate and our cause.

With such signs and omens of victory, with the glorious recollections of the past, and the promises not less glorious of the future, to cheer us, what true man can now dare to falter or to fail in this crisis of our national fate?

Fellow-citizens: The peaceful remedy of such wrongs as Americans throughout all time to come shall blush to remember could be done in the sacred name of liberty upon American soil, is now within your reach.

The glorious and honorable termination of a war whose victories are all unharvested, since they have not been garnered together with the victories of peace, is now within your reach.

An end to the accumulation of a limitless debt, already mortgaging half the resources and the industries of a great people, is now within your reach.

The triumphant restoration of that magnificent national temple which our fathers reared to freedom and to justice, is now within your reach.

The madness of the men in power is an argument for more than hope. It is the homage of desperate ambition to the gathering power of the people's will. The dread handwriting which they read upon the wall bids you press forward with decisive energy to the certain triumph now within your reach and grasp.

It is not much that your country now asks of you; but all that you hold dear, all that you have or can hope to have of liberty, of peace, of prosperity, depends upon your giving to your country what your country now asks—wisdom to see your duty, courage to do it.

With you, under a benignant Providence, it rests to determine by your votes on the 8th of November the death or the life of the noblest republic ever established among men.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

"Be prepared to suppress frauds." Mr. Lincoln has declared that he will conduct this canvass in his own way. The election in Indiana and the seizure and destruction of soldiers' votes, without a shadow of authority, under a false charge, indicates what the Lincoln "plan" is. But if the committees in every ward, town, and district will see that every Union Democratic vote is deposited in the ballot-box, and an honest count made at the close, the wicked designs of [illegible] frustrated and Liberty once more lifted to the crown of the federal arch.

We say to all—give every moment of your time henceforth until after the 8th of this month to the cause of the Union. The election of McClellan is the hope of the nation. Victory is as certainly yours as that God is just, if you will but be true and steadfast. The party of fraud, of corruption, and of disunion is palsied by the fear of a just retribution. The enemy already staggers; yield not an inch until the rotten carcass is thrust from the sight of the nation.

On election day Lincoln's "bull against the comet" and his "horse" that couldn't cross the stream will be hitched together in one team. Behind these spavined animals Lincoln will start for Sangamon county supplied with a stock of "the cheese" from "my plan," and singing "Picayune Butler" whenever he passes a grave-yard. "The cheese" being manufactured in the rotten boroughs will be put in the harness when the original team gives out.

Greeley says: "Vigilance committees, composed of *men of nerve*, must be organized all over the state." Let Democrats take the hint. An honest vote will give McClellan the victory. Do not, we pray you, permit the administration to repeat the crime of Chickahominy, by keeping back the brave fellows who want but the opportunity to save their country and save the Union.

Honest men of Otsego county, and of Middle New-York, what do you think of the unlawful arrest and incarceration on a trumped-up charge, of Colonel Samuel North, the soldiers' friend—a man who has devoted two years of his time to relieving the wants and increasing the comforts of our brave troops in the field and in hospital! Soldiers, what do you think of it? What do you think of it, Democrats, and all good men everywhere? VOTE [illegible] what you think of it, and thus guard against all such capers of tyranny in the future.

No man who loves civil liberty can now withhold his vote from the Democratic candidates. The last outrages at Baltimore and Washington, in the unlawful seizure and imprisonment of our state agents, and the evident determination of the administration, as boldly avowed by its servants, to make a tremendous effort to carry the election by force, leave no room for doubt. He who votes to sustain these acts, votes away his own liberties, and binds Lincoln's shackles on his own limbs.

Vote against the waste of your treasure, and the slaughter of your sons to establish an American Poland.

Vote against revenue postage-stamps and a depreciated currency!

Vote against test oaths and rotten boroughs!

THE NEUTRAL PRESS.—The so-called "independent press," in this country is independent of principle, patriotism and honor. It is dependent upon patronage and self. [illegible] Take the New-York *Herald* for example. [illegible] *Albany Argus.*

One of our exchanges alludes to the New-York *Herald* as a [illegible] paper. One day it is McClellan, the next Lincoln, the next strongly [illegible] state rights, then anti-slavery; in fact, it is everything by turns, but nothing long.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. PENDLETON AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Behold the Record!

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill for the Relief of the Ohio Volunteers, which was read a first and second time by its title.

"The Bill provides that the pay of the Ohio Volunteers shall be computed from the day when they assembled at the place of rendezvous, and not from the day when they were mustered into the service of the United States.

"Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio: I move to amend the title of the Bill, by adding after the word 'Ohio,' the words 'and other,' so as to make it read 'for the Relief of the Ohio and other Volunteers.' The amendment was agreed to."—1st Sess. 37th Congress, July 16, 1861. Congressional Globe, pp. 195-6.

The Bill passed. It was afterwards amended by the Senate, and the time of payment fixed at present.—July 22, 1861, Cong. Globe, p. 222.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the Officers of Volunteers shall be entitled to receive their pay according to the same rules and times of payment as officers of like rank in the regular service.—1st Sess. 37th Congress, July 31, 1861 Cong. Globe, p. 365.

INCREASE OF ARMY PAY.

Senate Bill, No. 69—To increase the pay of the Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates of the Regular Army, Marines, Seamen and Ordinary Seamen in the service of the United States, four dollars (4) a month.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill, making the increase two dollars (2) per month, instead of $4. The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Stevens's amendment—Yeas, 32—Nays, 86. Among the nays was GEORGE H. PENDLETON. The amendment reducing the pay was rejected, and the bill increasing the pay $4 a month, was passed.—Aug. 5th, 1861, 1st Sess. 37th Congress, Cong. Globe, pp. 448, 449. The additional clause, extending the provisions of Mr. PENDLETON'S bill to Volunteers from other States, was passed unanimously.

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The bill for the monthly payment of troops was passed unanimously.—1st Session 37th Congress, Cong. Globe, p. 366.

PAY OF SOLDIERS HELD AS PRISONERS

"Mr. PENDLETON submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what change, if any, is necessary in the law providing for the payment of Soldiers held as Prisoners of War."—2d Session 37th Congress, Dec. 4, 1861, Cong. Globe, p. 15.

This pay was secured to Prisoners of War.

ARMY DEFICIENCY BILL.

Bill to make extra appropriation to the Army. Mr. PENDLETON voted for this bill.—2d Sess. 37th Con., Cong. Globe, p. 1686.

WESTERN ARMORY, AND NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY.

"Mr. PENDLETON, by unanimous consent, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relative to the establishment of an Armory in the State of Ohio, and also relative to granting citizenship to Foreigners honorably discharged from the Army."—2d Sess. 37th Congress, Feb 3, 1862, Cong. Globe, p. 617.

RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

"Mr. PENDLETON presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio requesting Congress to make provision for relieving the destitute people of East Tennessee."—1st Sess. 38th Cong., April 18, 1864, Cong. Globe, p. 1694.

CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

"Mr. PENDLETON, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Military Committee [illegible] Medical Department of the Army under General Grant, and to report what measures and legislation, if any, are necessary to secure the utmost possible skill and attention in the care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers."—3d Session 37th Congress, Feb. 17, 1863, Cong. Globe, p. 1029.

PENSION TO MASTERS U. S. NAVY.

"Joint Resolution, House of Representatives, to grant pensions to Masters and other officers of the gunboats in the service of the United States, returned from the Senate with sundry amendments.

"Mr. PENDLETON—I move to concur in the amendments of the Senate. The amendments were concurred in."—2d Sess. 37th Cong., July 15th, 1862, Cong. Globe, p. 3367.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL OF 1864

The Abolitionists in Congress advocated the policy of raising the Negro to a footing of equality with the White Volunteer, by inserting in the bill a clause giving to the Negro the same pay and emoluments as to the White Man. The vote stood 71 to 58. Many among the 58 had always voted for increased and punctual pay to the White Soldier—among them was Mr. PENDLETON. They knew that the army must be maintained, and by defeating this particular bill, they intended to secure the passage of another, maintaining the White Soldier in his true position of superiority to the Negro, and giving him his increased pay. For this vote, in the face of his attackers, Mr. PENDLETON has been accused of unfriendliness to the White Soldier.—See Cong. Globe, Sess. of 1864, pp. 1220, 1830, 1851, 1944, 2063, 2081, 2386, 2470, 2802, 2808, 2838, 3016.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS IN 1864

"Mr. COX stated that his colleague, Mr. PENDLETON, had paired off with Mr. Kasson. He presumed that both would have voted 'aye' on this bill."—1st Session 38th Cong. Cong. Globe, p. 2067.

TRIUMPHS OF THE NATIONAL ARMS.

Mr. Lovejoy offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hear of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction, intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the Army of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan, for those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.—2d Sess. 37th Cong., Cong. Globe, p. 2041, May 9, 1862.

EXCHANGE OF UNION PRISONERS.

"Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania submitted the following resolution and demanded the previous question on its adoption.

"*Whereas*, The entire people of the states still adhering to the federal Union, are sorely exercised by reason of the reported sufferings of their brethren, now prisoners of war in the Confederate States; and *Whereas*, the commonest promptings of humanity should induce the executive representative of the nation to exhaust every proper effort to alleviate their distressed condition, and restore them to their homes; and *Whereas*, we are well informed that the number of confederate prisoners in our hands is vastly in excess of the number of federal prisoners in theirs, and that exchange could be made, excluding the question of color, that would restore our white brethren to liberty, without prejudicing what may be supposed to be the rights of colored federal soldiers, now prisoners of war. *Therefore Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to promptly instruct those having in charge the matter of the exchange of prisoners between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, to propose an exchange of white men for white men, leaving the other questions to be disposed of when the suffering white sons of the republic shall have been restored to the service of the government, their friends and firesides."

George H. Pendleton voted in favor of this resolution, but the abolitionists voted it down, and passed a substitute approving the policy of the administration refusing to make exchange of prisoners, unless negroes were exchanged by the Richmond authorities.—1st Sess. 38th Congress, Cong. Globe, p. 71.

SPEECH OF HON GEORGE H. PENDLETON, IN NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1864.—THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS.

I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feelings toward myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the fore front of danger, and periled their lives for their country. (Loud cheers.) I accept it as an evidence of your confidence in and of your sympathy with my devotion to the Union and the Constitution. (Three cheers for George H. Pendleton.)

I have rarely found it necessary to reply to any personal attack. A friend has just handed me a pamphlet, which he tells me has extensive circulation both here and in the army. It professes to be a record of my speeches and votes in Congress, and to prove from them my hostility to the republic. It professes to be published by the "Union Congressional Committee," and to be compiled from the *Congressional Globe*, to which it appeals for its entire accuracy. On the seventh page of that pamphlet I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th of July, 1864. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th of July, 1864. (Great laughter.) From this specimen of fraud and forgery I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole fabrication. (Laughter and applause.)

I was born in Ohio. I have lived all my life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment of the people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to this Union. (Loud cheering.)

Unlike New-York they have never known another government; they never existed as a political community before this government was formed, and their heart clings to this government with indescribable tenacity. (Great applause.) Unlike you they are an inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture. As an integral and controlling portion of the Union they have prestige and power; they fear from disunion, isolation from the world, and the loss of that prestige and power. (Cheers.) Their interest requires that they should have speedy and easy communication with the ocean, and this they intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New-York, by conciliation and in peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population and a fruitful soil give them if they must. (Loud cheers.) They believe that the first step toward maintaining the Union is the election of General McClellan. (Great cheering.) They believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power will produce Union. (Cheers.) They believe the policy of this administration toward both the Southern and Northern States is fatal to the Union. ("That's so.") General McClellan in his Harrison Landing letter said: "Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of states, nor forcible abolition of slavery, should be for one moment thought of." (Cheers.)

In his letter of acceptance he said: "The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it a like spirit must prevail in the councils of the country and in the hearts of the people." (Cheers.)

The Democratic party is pledged to an unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. (Cheers.) It is pledged to "the restoration of peace on the basis of the federal Union of the states." (Loud applause.)

We believe, nay, know, that if this party shall be restored to power, if this policy shall prevail, the Union shall be restored; state after state will return to us, and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from the vaults of Heaven itself, in token that Deity approves that statesmanship which tempers all its policy with moderation, and justice, and conciliation.

When next I meet you I hope we may have already entered on that work. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and wish you good night. (Loud and long cheers followed the speech.)

VIEWS OF MR. PENDLETON.

The following letter explains so clearly and definitely the views of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, that if any doubts existed in any rational mind upon the subject, they must now be dispelled forever.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles, that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no profession of a new faith, and only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union—who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits—who would more earnestly labor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end, than myself.

The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of this people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.

I am in favor of exacting no conditions insisting upon no terms, not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the government upon its old foundation, and in its territorial integrity.

I am very truly yours, &c.,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Hon. John B. Haskin, New-York.

So, also, in reference to the slanderous misrepresentations of Mr. Pendleton's votes for supplies of the army and navy, the following letter, to the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, furnishes a complete refutation:

CINCINNATI, October 18.

Hon. C. L. Ward, Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter. In the very beginning of this war, in the first days of the extra session of 1861, I said, in my place in Congress, that I would vote for all measures necessary to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity, and prevent disaster to its flag. I have done so.

I thought that by the adoption of such measures the faith of the government was pledged to the troops in the field, and must not be forfeited by inadequate supplies. I never gave a vote which was incompatible with this sentiment.

All appropriations pure and simple, for the support and efficiency of the army and navy had my cordial concurrence. It is only when they were connected with other and improper appropriations; when, by reason of their popularity, they were loaded down with fraudulent items for the benefit of contractors or speculators, and every attempt to separate them failed, when they were made a stalking horse for some abolition scheme, that I was constrained reluctantly to vote against the whole bill.

But I repeat that I voted against no bill which was confined simply to the object of the supplies for the army and the navy.

I am, very truly yours,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

"The True Issue, and No Lying."

The Springfield *Republican* (Republican), under the above caption, says:

"Let us have a fair contest. Let us one and all stand to the real issue. The abolition cause is not so poor as to need lies for its support, and lies will not help it. General McClellan never offered his services to the rebels; Mr. Pendleton did not vote against supplies for the war, or thank God that he so voted, and the abolition press that are reiterating these and other falsehoods and forgeries are only damaging their own cause, and giving substantial aid to the enemy. Shame on them to have so little appreciation of the strength and dignity of their cause, and so small confidence in the sense and patriotism of the people."

Vote against confiscation forcible emancipation, taxation, bankruptcy, draft, disunion, anarchy, and eternal war.

Democratic clubs everywhere! It is your duty to appoint committees to stand by the ballot-box from sunrise to sunset, to find out those who have not voted and to bring them to the polls.

WE'LL ALL STAND TRUE.

Dedicated to our own Little Mac.

BY "BRICK POMEROY."

AIR—*When Johnny Comes Marching Home.*

With Little Mac we'll win the day—
Hurrah! Hurrah!
And drive the clouds of gloom away—
Hurrah! hurrah!
To save the Union we are bent,
And make McClellan President:
And we'll all stand true
Till Little Mac takes the helm!

Let office holders go to the front—
Hurrah! hurrah!
Fight for the nigger—you know they won't
Hurrah! hurrah!
At home in office they will stay,
And live on taxes we must pay;
Oh! they'll all feel blue!
With Little Mac at the helm!

Let Wide-Awakes their kerosene burn—
Hurrah! hurrah!
We'll rake Old Abe from stem to stern—
Hurrah! hurrah!
We'll make the joker "swap his boss,"
Before the stream he'll get across;
And let him split rails
When Little Mac takes the helm!

Oh! bring our Constitution back!
Hurrah! hurrah!
The Goddess of Liberty never was black!
Hurrah! hurrah!
Old Abe's "To whom it may concern"—
His proclamations, too, we spurn;
So good bye, Old Abe,
When Little Mac takes the helm!

We'll feed Old Abraham with his greens!
Hurrah! hurrah!
As he does soldiers with white beans!
Hurrah! hurrah!
If not by talk, why then with sword—
We'll have our Union all restored,
That's what we'll do
When Little Mac takes the helm!

The widow maker soon must cave!
Hurrah! hurrah!
We'll plant him in some nigger's grave!
Hurrah! hurrah!
Torn from your shop, your farm, your craft;
Conscript! how do you like the draft!
And we'll stop that, too,
When Little Mac takes the helm!

Now come and join our patriot band—
Hurrah! hurrah!
Vote and fight for our native land—
Hurrah! hurrah!
We'll share the Union, the Constitution,
Or in the North a revolution!
And we'll all stand true
Till Little Mac takes the helm!

Niagara still thunders on "to all whom it may concern." So the Democratic tide of popular opinion is rushing over the land, as majestic and resistless, and on the 9th of November Lincoln's cockle-shell and "Seward's dory" will keel over and sink below the resurrection water-mark.

A vote for Lincoln is a vote to make Seward's "little bell," and Clarke's little belles of the greenback department, permanent institutions of the government.

Young men in the country towns should meet together every night, between this and election day. Make out lists of voters, and allot a certain number to each. Bring every voter out, and you are sure to win.

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGE.

Reply of Mr. Lincoln to the Tennessee Delegation—Insult Added to Injury.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22.

Messrs. William B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Bailie Peyton, John Lellyett, Emerson Etheridge, and John D. Perryman.

GENTLEMEN: On the fifteenth day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee; and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracts from the Code of Tennessee, was laid before me.

The protest, proclamation, and extracts are respectively, as follows:

[The protest is here recited and also the proclamation of Governor Johnson, dated September 30, to which it refers, together with a list of the counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee; also extracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice President, qualifications of voters for members of the general Assembly, and places of holding elections and officers of popular elections.]

The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them, nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously.

Up to the present moment nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Governor Johnson or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself.

Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

My conclusion is that I can have nothing to do with the matter either to sustain the plan as the convention and Governor Johnson have initiated it, or to revoke or modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws, the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of the presidential election in any state, nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

The movement set on foot by the convention and Governor Johnson does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the national executive.

In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee.

I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one.

Governor Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military governor it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the state.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes anymore; but you object to the plan.

Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.

Do as you please on your own account, peacefully and loyally, and Governor Johnson will not molest you but will protect you against violence so far as in his power.

I presume that the conducting of a presidential election in Tennessee in strict accordance with the old code of the state is not now a possibility.

It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the executive department, but exclusively to another department of the government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against violence I decline to interfere in any way with any presidential election.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Young Democrats everywhere—read every name on the tickets you present to your Democratic friends. When troubled with the cares of business we are apt to neglect this. See that there is no mistake.

THE PEACE MEN FOR LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM W. CORNELL JEWETT—HE DENOUNCES GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, October 27.

The Associated Press announcement of the adjournment of the Cincinnati Peace State Rights Convention gives a wrong construction as to results. The convention postponed nominations with a view to urge the strength of the peace party to the support of Abraham Lincoln, believing he will, after his election, join them in a policy to secure speedy peace. An executive committee has been appointed for each state. A convention will be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in December, 1864, to consist of a representation from each state equal to the Congress of the United States. The purpose of the convention will be:

First. To make nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States for 1868, under the Jeffersonian State Rights Platform, adopted by the Convention at Cincinnati.

Second. To unite upon a peace policy to urge on President Lincoln, his cabinet, and the people.

Third. To make state nominations and action the basis of state and congressional reconstruction, with a view to destroy the power of Richmond, "Balmoral," and other unfaithful leaders of the Democratic party; and to secure a regenerated republic under patriotic rule.

The Cincinnati Convention designed—

1st. To defeat General McClellan.

2d. To secure peace.

3d. To restore to power true Democratic principles.

They deem that the foregoing objects of the coming Philadelphia Convention—with the vote of the peace men for President Lincoln—will accomplish the first and the second; the third secured through the success of the principles of the party, as announced at Cincinnati, in the language of a leading southern statesman, "the soundest Constitutional doctrine, and the wisest policy that has emanated from the North since the war." The address adopted by the convention, containing the record of General McClellan, showing him unworthy of public support, will be issued in pamphlet form.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT,
Chairman Executive Committee for Pennsylvania.

Every man who owns a vehicle should devote its use for one day to his country. Pick up the voters wherever you find them and bring them to the polls.

Every voter should look to the registry lists. Mistakes may have been made which he can be instrumental in having corrected.

Go to the polls with your aged Democratic friends. Don't suffer any browbeating by Lincoln office-holders.

If your town is safe, go in for large majorities. Every vote will count.

UNION SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.

Important Resolutions in the Alabama Legislature—Proffer of Peace on the Basis of Union in Case of the Election of McClellan.

The following are the peace resolutions offered in the Alabama Legislature recently, to which reference has been made by telegraph:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and the friends and supporters of his administration, have declared that negotiations for peace cannot be entertained except upon a basis of a restoration of the Union in its territorial integrity and the abolition of slavery, and that the existing war must be prosecuted till the men of these confederate states are compelled to submit to these terms, or are subjugated, and, if necessary to secure this end, exterminated, their lands confiscated, and their women and children driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth; and,

Whereas, The re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States is advocated by many if not all of his supporters upon these grounds, and that there is no other way to terminate the war, insisting that there is no disposition on the part of the people of these states to enter into negotiations for peace except on the distinct admission of their separate independence of these states as a basis; and

Whereas, At a recent convention held in the city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willingness, if successful, to stop fighting and open negotiations with us on the basis of the federal [illegible];

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,

That we sincerely desire peace. *If the aforesaid party is successful, we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said convention*, our sister states of this confederacy being willing thereto.

The Young Men's Ticket.

The McClellan and Pendleton ticket is essentially the young men's ticket. Young voters, who are called upon to decide for the first time in a political question, make no mistake, but support the cause of law and order, which is represented by the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and oppose the cause of oppression and misrule, which is represented by the names of Lincoln and Johnson. It may be that you, young man, approaching the polls for the first time, will be, through your vote, the savior of your country. Act wisely then, and begin your political life by embracing the Democratic cause, which is that of the Constitution and Union. You will also look back upon a vote for them with unmixed pride and pleasure.

Every Vote.

Not a vote must be lost to the Democracy. Every Democratic vote must be polled on Tuesday next. If that be done, we are as sure of success as that the sun will rise. Remember, Democrats, WE MUST HAVE EVERY VOTE.

There can be no question as to time being precious; and as this is proven in every one's life to be an established fact, we know, and every one knows, without a good time-piece one can rarely be satisfied. This being the case, all are seeking for good and reliable "tickers" as the first essential; and we each we know from individual experience that the American Watch Company's works are unsurpassed. We have had one of the works of this company in a case for some considerable time, and, comparing them with former first-class works of different manufacture possessed by us, they have established in our opinion their superiority over any ever introduced, for correctness as time-pieces. Aside from newspaper encomiums, we frankly give our opinion; and would say to those who have a time-piece that must be compared with a regulator every day or two, or even once a week, and even then have to make allowances for uncertainty, with a view to hunt the boat or at the station in time, to get rid of their unreliable time-keepers and get one of the American Watch Company's watches, which can be depended on. We advise this, not alone from what is our own experience, but from that of all whom we have known to be in possession of these time-pieces. Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, 182 Broadway, New-York, from whom we purchased our own, are the principal agents, and will, notwithstanding the discrepancy of value between gold and silver and the value of currency, sell their watches, even in these times of inflated prices, at a much smaller advance than on other goods. A silver watch, or one encased in gold—good enough for even our chosen chief, George Brinton McClellan, whose particular pattern you can also be furnished with at their place of business—should be in possession of all desiring to be punctual in their appointments, as a result of a good time-piece.

We would refer you to their advertisement in another column.

[The "London Times" on Sewing Machines.]

The public is so familiar with the Sewing Machine, consisting of an iron arm and an arrangement of parts at its extremity which almost rivals the human hand in delicacy, that we need not enter into any particular description of its appearance or mode of operation. The method, known or, by which the stitch is made by the various machines now in use, and the character of the stitch itself, vary very much. The majority of these machines make the "lock stitch," by far the most durable method of sewing. The [illegible] a very important feature, inasmuch as the fastening of the thread is protected from the friction of wear and washing. All machines used in trade where strength is required make this stitch; indeed cloth and leather work would not bear the loop stitch fastening, which is made outside of the material sewed, and forms a ridge very liable to be worn away. The powerful manufacturing machines make the lock-stitch. There is also another machine which works it, but in a different manner. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine, which is the one best calculated for household work, makes the lock stitch by means of a rotating hook, doing away with the shuttle, which is necessarily noisy in the drawing room or boudoir. There are other machines which substitute a looper for the shuttle, and make a single thread loop-stitch, which is apt to unravel. Some of the Sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread; one of the most noted of those making the double loop chain-stitch using six yards of thread to one of sewing. This is a serious matter, looked upon in a manufacturer's point of view, where the great aim is to economise the material.

The Sewing Machine proper does nothing but plain stitching; but there are several ingenious appliances for hemming, tucking and binding. By this mechanism the machine prepares its own hem, and stitches it at the same time, lays and sews simultaneously the binding on the edge of any material, the plaits and tucks of an almost flounce width, sewing them with mathematical regularity and precision. Everything, in short, that the most cunning sempstress can do with her needle, the machine can do vastly better and quicker—with the exceptions, namely, button-holemaking and sewing buttons on; and we hear that the former will shortly be an exception no longer.

The manufacture of Sewing Machines employs a large amount of labor in the States. Companies with ample capital are embarked in the undertaking, and its different parts are constructed by self-acting machinery, with great rapidity and precision, each part gauging to the thousandth part of an inch. Consequently the loss or destruction of any part of the Machine can be replaced instantly without any fitting or alteration. Those who have seen the Government rifle factory at Enfield, the machinery of which was copied from the Springfield works in America, with its ingenious devices for manufacturing lock, stock and barrel, with mathematical precision and great speed, will be able to realize a Sewing Machine factory, as it is conducted across the Atlantic; that of Wheeler & Wilson, for instance, turning out upwards of a thousand machines a week.

A great many fraudulent bills are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they [illegible]

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
h7-17 s.tv.th 21 Park Row, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING Machine makes the Lock Stitch, and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application. *Report of American Inst. N. Y.*

No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on watches, have greatly enhanced the cost of those of foreign manufacture, and it is now impossible to purchase a good Watch of English or Swiss make except at a very extravagant price. For the same cause the cheapest qualities of foreign make, the worthless Ancres and Lepines which flood the country, have nearly risen to the price at which the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY furnish their well known "Wm. Ellery Watch"—a watch of the most substantial manufacture, and an accurate and durable timekeeper.

Our high-priced watches are relatively still cheaper. We have advanced the prices of our finer movements but about 25 per cent. since the war began, while foreign watches of the same grade cost three and a half times their anti-war prices.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.
1-9 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

SALESROOMS, 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
1128

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR.

This superb preparation for the growth and beauty of the Hair, has now been some years before the public, and has acquired a solid reputation as a remedy and preventive of the numerous diseases that attack the hair and scalp, such as hair falling out or turning gray, accumulation of dandruff, and keeping the scalp in a healthy condition. It is also highly useful to ward off the nervous headache, which distressing malady often finds its seat in the roots of the hair. Accompanying the tonic, which is compounded wholly of flowers, roots, and herbs, is the dressing, which from its refreshing fragrance and beautifying effects forms the most desirable article for the ladies' toilet. In a word, the proprietors of "Kendall's Amboline" guarantee it to be a genuine preparation, and only ask a use in verify their assertions. It is manufactured only by HENRY WARING & CO., No. 35 Dey street, New-York, and sold by all druggists in the United States and Canadas. 94

E. & O. WARD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT (Established [illegible]) also Receivers and Dealers in FLOUR, 207 Washington street, [illegible] Park, N.Y. 1168

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE WORLD,

An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper,

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New-York Weekly ARGUS has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or Conservative newspaper. It addresses more than 100,000 subscribers, and constant purchasers, and reaches at least HALF A MILLION readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, those numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that, to accomplish this end, no means are so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters at every political and commercial center in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

THE MARKET REPORTS OF THE WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the CATTLE MARKETS, and the general and country PRODUCE MARKETS, MONEY MARKET in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. THE WORLD has also a special department devoted to AGRICULTURE, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper for the FARMERS and MECHANICS of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union loving and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed: Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot-box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AND ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS,

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

To the lawless acts of the administration, its arbitrary and unjustifiable arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of state and federal laws, its dangerous accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of CIVIL and PERSONAL LIBERTY, it will constantly uphold the letter and the spirit of the supreme law and the advocacy of sound doctrine, until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws and their limited and well balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues are twice the size of this sheet.

TERMS: Daily World.

Yearly subscribers by mail	$10

Semi-Weekly World.

Single subscribers per annum	$ 3
Two copies to one address	5
Three " "	7 50
Five " "	12
Ten " "	22 50

Weekly World.

Single subscribers per annum	$ 2
Three copies (address on each paper)	5
Five copies " " "	8
Ten copies " " "	15
Twenty copies (all to one address)	25

Clubs of twenty and over can have the address put on each paper for an additional charge of ten cents each.

For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter up of the club.

For every club of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for every club of one hundred the Daily will be sent when requested in lieu of the extra copies of the Weekly.

Additions to Clubs may be made at any time at same rates. Papers cannot be changed from one club to another, but on request of the person ordering the Club, and on receipt of fifty cents extra, single papers will be taken from the Club and sent to a separate address.

Specimens sent on application.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash. Address THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New-York.